

Nearly 99% of Egyptian Voters Favor Life Presidency for Sadat

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, May 23 (UPI) — The Egyptian government today announced overwhelming popular approval of changes in the constitution that will give President Anwar Sadat unlimited terms in office and make Islamic justice the main source of the country's legislation.

Interior Minister Nawawi Ismail declared that yesterday's referendum on these and four other lesser constitutional amendments had been endorsed by 98.96 percent of the voters who turned up at the polls. He said that 10.3 million Egyptians had voted yes and that only 108,657 had voted no.

Mr. Ismail, who was in charge of

the running of the referendum, made the announcement in the company of Mr. Sadat after the two men attended Friday prayers at the mosque in the Egyptian leader's home village of Mit Abul-Kom in the Nile delta.

The referendum had been criticized by the Coptic Orthodox Church, which claims as many as 6 million members in Egypt. A government census reported four years ago that there were only 2.3 million Copts, creating a point of friction between the church and state.

The Copts had previously objected to having Sharia, as the Islamic legal code is called, assume a greater role in Egyptian law for fear that

it would subject their lives to Moslem constraints.

However, the constitutional amendment specifies in part that the existing personal status laws governing Moslems and Christians according to their respective religions would not be changed.

So lopsided a vote would mean that the great majority of Copts would have voted for the referendum in disregard of the mood in their church, which last month accused Moslem extremists of harassing Christians in Egypt. Some Copts said that they thought the balloting was rigged.

Even if irregularities occurred as some critics alleged, the referendum was a fresh expression of widespread support for Mr. Sadat, who has used the device before the secure a popular mandate for his policies.

An Egyptian reporter who visited two villages outside Cairo found that voters had no idea what the referendum was about but were eager to show their support for the Egyptian leader.

Today's newspapers reported virtually unanimous approval in many voting districts, including some with a sizeable Christian population. In some Moslem districts of the Nile delta, the newspaper Al Gomhuria said, approval of the referendum was 100 percent.

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Wearing heavy protective gear, this British soldier took part in a chemical warfare exercise Thursday near Porton, England, the first such maneuver by a NATO power.

U.K. Simulates Killer Gas Attack In First NATO Chemical War Test

LONDON, May 23 (AP) — British soldiers took part yesterday in what the Defense Ministry said was the first large chemical warfare exercise organized by a NATO power, a defensive exercise seen by millions of television viewers.

Soldiers donned gas masks and other protective equipment as gas-spraying aircraft swept 150 feet above them at Porton Down in western England. The gas was a nonlethal type, but the army said the protective clothing and training was designed to withstand several types of killer gas.

As the soldiers ducked into foxholes and pulled on gas masks, a commentator said they would have only nine seconds warning of a gas attack in a shooting war. They dabbled powder on their clothing and masks to absorb chemical droplets. After the mock attack, the soldiers assembled equipment to test whether gas remained around them.

Courses in anti-chemical warfare training will be extended to as many troops as possible assigned to British Army forces in West Germany, part of the NATO alliance.

Defense Minister Francis Pym of Britain said last month that because Soviet forces are developing chemical weapons and delivery systems on a large scale, he is considering whether Britain should have them. But while the United States has purchased some British anti-chemical warfare equipment, the rest of the NATO alliance is divided on the issue.

Negotiating Panel Formed

Islamic Conference Offers Russians an Afghan Exit

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 23 (UPI) — Islamic foreign ministers in effect have offered the Soviet Union a chance to get out of Afghanistan gracefully by setting up a committee to open negotiations with all parties concerned in Afghanistan — including the Soviet Union — within a well-defined set of guidelines.

The 11th Islamic Conference officially ended yesterday, after an all-night session prolonged by debates on the Afghan question, with the committee's establishment. After the session, the ministers met for a formal closing ceremony in a cheery after-the-storm atmosphere.

The conference chairman, Agha Shahi, Pakistan's chief foreign policy adviser, called the resolution "a major step forward in the search for a political solution of the [Afghanistan] problem" and expressed hope it would be reciprocated by the Soviet Union.

There was general satisfaction among the 39 delegations that, despite internal frictions, they had achieved what was widely termed "a balanced and constructive" approach to principal international issues and had established their credentials as a political force to be reckoned with on the world scene.

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Iran Shows Support for U.S. Blacks

Hague Court to Give Hostage Suit Finding

TEHRAN, May 23 (UPI) — Thousands of Iranians, marching in support of the "brave struggle" by blacks in the United States, today demonstrated in Tehran and other cities where the U.S. hostages reportedly are held.

Meanwhile, the International Court of Justice in The Hague is expected to consider the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages in its judgment tomorrow on the application the United States has filed against Iran.

The nationwide anti-U.S. demonstrations in Iran were organized by the National Mobilization Organization, which was set up recently to coordinate rallies supported by the Islamic regime. Religious leaders said the protests were called "to support the brave struggle of the American blacks against the capitalist and racist system." They apparently were triggered by the race riots in Miami.

In the northeastern city of Mashhad, demonstrators marched on the building where at least five of the U.S. hostages are said to be kept in custody of armed militants. The demonstrators shouted, "America, down with your deception" and "our martyrs' blood is dripping from your paws."

Argument Unaltered

On the court action, a U.S. official in The Hague said today the April 25 rescue attempt did not in any way alter or affect the U.S. argument that Iran is in flagrant contravention of international law in its refusal to release the hostages.

According to one expert, however, the court might decide to consider the rescue attempt in light of its interim order of last December, in which the bench at the United Nations court called on the United States and Iran to ensure that no action is taken which may aggravate the tension between the two countries or render the existing dispute more difficult of solution.

Swedish television reported today that Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will join Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez on a trip to Iran to attempt to negotiate the release of the hostages.

The delegation, sponsored by Socialist International, will go to Tehran this weekend. Mr. Gonzalez's office announced his plans while the participation of Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Palme was confirmed by the headquarters of Socialist International in London.

Canada to Impose Ban

OTTAWA, May 23 (UPI) — Canada will ban all exports to Iran except food and medicine, and is asking citizens to stop all travel to the country as long as U.S. citizens are held hostage.

"This is one more step to show Iran we are serious and we want the hostages released," External Affairs Minister Mark MacGillivray said yesterday. He had promised last month to tighten economic sanctions if Iranian militants did not release the hostages by last Saturday.

Iran Issue Wanes Under Carter Policy

(Continued from Page 1) The hostage situation was no longer the kind of crisis that would keep him locked in the White House, the volume of mail on the subject has dropped considerably. A spokesman said that over 27 weeks the White House received about 35,000 letters on the subject, or more than 1,300 a week. Now it receives about 637 a week.

Questions from newspapers, magazines and broadcasters about the hostages also have dropped sharply, the spokesman said.

The hostages and what the United States would do to free them were at the forefront of debate in the presidential campaigns — an issue, according to several public opinion polls, that helped the president in some of his early primary victories. There is now some evidence that the issue is in decline, with no measurable harm to Mr. Carter.

ABC News polled voters in two primary elections held after the rescue attempt — Maryland on May 13, and Indiana on May 6. Democrats were asked if they approved or disapproved of the way Mr. Carter was handling the situation in Iran. In Indiana, 63 percent approved and 29 percent disapproved. In Maryland, 49 percent approved and 43 percent disapproved. The question was also asked by The New York Times and CBS News in Pennsylvania on April 22, where the primary election was held before the mission. There, 46 percent approved and 49 percent disapproved.

Mr. Carter won in Indiana and Maryland; Sen. Edward Kennedy won in Pennsylvania. One apparent conclusion was that Mr. Carter did not seem to be losing much support for the rescue mission or the midday abandonment of his "Rose Garden" strategy of remaining in the White House.

Peabody Incident Although the circumstances were different, the Peabody incident of 1968 offers a rough parallel of what may be happening. Early that year, just as the presidential campaigns were getting under way in New Hampshire, the U.S. spy ship was seized by the North Koreans and its 83 crewmen taken prisoner.

President Johnson called up the reserves. Richard Nixon, a presidential candidate, charged the ad-

ministration with an "unpleasant blunder." Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who had challenged John F. Kennedy for the Democratic nomination, suggested a national United States pay raise prisoners.

Johnson, who later won the nomination, ceased threat of action and appealed countries for diplomatic pressure. The time of the general election was virtually over. Prisoners were released.

The handling of the Iranian situation in an election year has many questions — where budget cuts would be made, whether the crisis state for a whether the rescue mission have been attempted, whether the president not fighting for reelection.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Cuba Rejects Multilateral Refugee Talks

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23 (UPI) — Cuba has rejected a proposed U.S., British and Costa Rican delegation that it participate in multilateral talks on the Cuban refugees who have been streaming into Key West, Radio Havana broadcast said today.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said Cuban officials considered proposed talks as an attempt by outsiders to meddle in Cuban affairs. Last week the three countries sent delegations to Bernadus strategy to use in approaching Cuban President Fidel Castro. Meanwhile, 1,821 more refugees arrived, bringing the total of who have come to Florida by sea to nearly 70,000. Also, the FBI newly arrived exile Enrique Castillo Hernandez, 41, at the Fort Ark, refugee camp on charges that he had hijacked a small airplane from Miami to Cuba in 1964. Agents said he was identifying fingerprints.

State Department Aide Holding Carter

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP) — Holding Carter 3d, who has State Department spokesman for more than three years, said he is resigning, effective July 1.

Mr. Carter's face and voice have become known to millions as a result of his role as principal spokesman for administration on the Iranian hostage crisis. With the resignation of former State Cyrus Vance, his departure had been expected. Mr. Carter said he offered to resign to enable Secretary of State Muskie to select his own spokesman as soon as possible. He leaving was not based on any differences with Mr. Muskie, described new secretary as an "excellent man to work for."

S. Africans Say 81 Namibia Insurgents

PRETORIA, May 23 (AP) — South African security forces black guerrillas and destroyed "huge amounts" of weapons and ammunition in northern South-West Africa (Namibia), military forces announced today.

Five South African soldiers also were killed in what was back the highest death toll reported from one engagement in the 14-year in the territory, officials said.

The statement, issued here and in Windhoek, said: "The soldiers after they had walked into a huge enemy ambush on the border touches Angola and Zambia to the north. A hectic firefight started, security forces went over to the offensive immediately. The statement that the security forces drove back the attackers and later shot dead."

4 Die in 5 Guerrilla Attacks in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, May 23 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas launched coordinated attacks today on five military command posts in El Salvador and at least four persons were killed, officials said.

At the national guard command post in Aguacal, 50 miles east here, fighting went on for three hours. Casualty reports were not immediately available. Almost simultaneously, about 20 leftist guerrillas the national guard post in Santa Ana, 39 miles west of San Salvador, military spokesmen said, and two of them died during the 30-minute fight.

The spokesmen said another group attacked the guard's command post in Carra, near Santa Ana. Officials in Metapán, 50 miles west of here, said guerrillas attacked the national guard post and telecommunications employees. In Sonsonate, 39 miles west of Metapán, 15 guerrillas attacked the highway police post but no deaths were reported.

Afghans Said to Fire on Schoolgirl Group

NEW DELHI, May 23 (UPI) — Government troops in the Azad Kashmir of Kabul opened fire yesterday on a group of schoolgirls protesting anti-Soviet demonstration, injuring as many as 20, a Western television news agency said today.

He said between 10 and 20 teen-age girls were wounded when they fired into the crowd during one of an ongoing series of student demonstrations in the capital to protest the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Scattered automatic weapons fire could be heard early today. The city appeared calm, other travelers said. Soviet soldiers in Kabul fired into a group of schoolgirls who took off their skirts and waved Afghan flags, saying, "You wear these, we'll fight the Russians." The soldiers also reported today. It was not known whether any of the girls were wounded.

Warsaw Jet Crash Blamed on Metal Fatigue

WARSAW, May 23 (Reuters) — Metal fatigue in an engine caused the crash of a Soviet-built Polish airliner near Warsaw March 14, a Polish official said today.

The findings of a government investigation published tonight showed the four engines at the tail of the Ilyushin-262 broke apart, disintegrating the aircraft and sending it into a steep climb. The aircraft crashed into a field near Warsaw Airport. There were no survivors.

"A turbine of the left inside engine was damaged as a result of metal fatigue and accidental circumstances and hidden faults in material technology which led to premature metal fatigue in the shaft," the investigation said. Thirty-one of the victims were Americans, including a team of U.S. boxers.

Soviet Goals Illuminated

(Continued from Page 1)

signifying that the greater risk is to encourage aggression, that miscalculation would lie in letting Moscow suppose it can continue step by step to achieve expansionist goals. The assessment underlies arguments that there is need for greater Western solidarity in opposing the Russians. Moscow is assumed to be clear about what it is doing and to believe that the West is neither willing nor able to resist effectively.

Soviet views of the world situation have stressed as grounds for confidence in Moscow the economic crisis in the West, Soviet military strength and the disorganization and preoccupations of the Third World.

The Soviet ambassador to France, Stepan Chervonko, said after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev that France was important for peace because it had "greater possibilities than the U.S.S.R." in influencing such countries as Iran, Pakistan and China and that the United States and NATO were not trying "to reinforce their already preponderant" over the Warsaw Pact's armed strength.

There has been no sign that basic Soviet policy has changed. It is, in effect, an extension to the world of the "Brezhnev Doctrine" proclaiming Moscow's right to use force to put down any threat to unsettle a Communist regime, which was originally applied to Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Interview with a Gunman

The first ever interview with a gunman, the leader of the Group which kidnapped the Israeli embassy in London early this month. Also a very first person view of the siege, from the inside. Both by one of the hostages — our editor.

Other features include reports on South Philippines, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Egypt, Libya, Middle East problem, Top postscript, News Notes, Economic Digest, etc.

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North Koreans Reassurances

TOKYO, May 23 (AP) — North Korea said today it had no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of South Korea, North Korea's official news agency said.

A Radio Pyongyang report mentioned here quoted the agency as saying the situation in the south was caused by "military fascists." It also blamed the United States for the unrest and warned Washington not to stir up the South government.

Belgian Government Wins Assembly Test

BRUSSELS, May 23 (Reuters) — Belgium's lower house today gave a vote of confidence to the new government of Premier Wilfried Martens, 151 to 29.

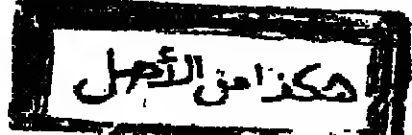
The six-party coalition government, sworn in last weekend, is made up of the Flemish-speaking and French-speaking wings of the Social Christian, Socialist and Liberal parties. It commands 177 votes in the 212-seat assembly.

Tokyo, Bonn Endorsement

BONN, May 23 (AP) — The foreign ministers of Japan and West Germany today endorsed effort by the Islamic ministers to work for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

In a statement, the Foreign Office said Japan's Saburo Okita and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher "emphasize the importance of the fact that the Islamic states, and therefore an important section of the countries of the region, have spoken out emphatically for a solution to the Afghanistan crisis."

"Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with their European partners, are conscious of the necessity of supporting, in the framework of the joint concept, the countries of the region in their efforts for economic and therefore political stability," the joint statement said.

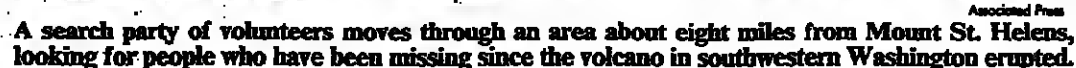


By Richard D. Lyons

oil were lessened by a strategic reserve.

By Joseph Fitchett

September, 1973.



Death Toll of U.S. Volcano Rises to 17

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 23 (AP) — With 17 bodies recovered and 71 persons missing near Mount St. Helens, search helicopters targeted areas in the eruption-devastated region where they said more dead could be found today. The toll of missing was expected to drop quickly with the recovery of at least 15 other bodies that reportedly have been sighted.

Flying conditions improved as

the rains ended and the forecast called for partially clearing skies.

Late yesterday, the Cowlitz County sheriff's department said that 17 bodies had been recovered since Sunday's eruption, which leveled 150 square miles of trees.

Early damage estimates rose past \$500 million, including \$260 million in crop damage east of the Cascades, \$200 million in felled timber and \$40 million worth of destruc-

President Carter, after a helicopter tour of the southwest Washington region that he earlier declared a major disaster area, said, "It's a horrible sight. I don't know if there is anything else like it in the world."

Robert Stevens of the Federal Emergency Management Agency said a disaster relief center would be established today in nearby Kel-

Assistant Professor

Dr. Barron, who is an assistant professor of neurology at the University of Buffalo, was asked by Rep. Lent if he and his colleague, Dr. Beverly Paigen, were now backing off from their finding that there was an indication of damage to the

Committee Gets U.S. Senate Bill


aged for two years by one report after another; none have been conclusive in their own right, but they have all indicated the possibility of harm. Until we can get all of these health studies properly assessed, the fair thing to do is to work with the state to temporarily relocate these people," he said.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Legislation creating a \$500-million fund to clean up toxic chemical waste dumps was sent to the Senate Environment Committee yesterday, reviving environmentalists' hopes that the bill still could be passed by Congress this year.

The bill, which would raise money through fees on the chemical industry, is aimed at situations such as New York's Love Canal, where toxic chemical wastes were dumped. Chemical dumps are discovered to present a major health hazard.

The proposal, being considered by two subcommittees together, was bogged down while lawyers debated the extent to which chemical companies should be liable for the damage caused by the environment. Pollution and resource protection subcommittees voted yesterday to let the question, which remains unresolved, be decided in full committee.

Paul Fadelli, an aide on the environment pollution subcommittee, said the full Environment Committee will begin work on the bill in the first week of June.



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Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, will discuss "International Politics and Oil" in the opening address of an International Herold Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "The Energy Emergency: Oil and Money, 1980" to be held June 19 and 20 in London.

Maurice Strong, Chairman of the International Energy Development Corp., and Ulf Lantzkze, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, will also be featured speakers at this two-day working seminar designed for senior executives involved in energy, finance and closely related fields.

The outlook for supply and demand will be presented by Adnan Janabi, Head of OPEC's Department of Economics and Finance, and by Herman Franssen, Chief Economist designate of the IEA. John Lichtblau, Executive Director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, will moderate the session.

Heads of three major oil companies, Abdulhady Taher of Petromin, Herbert Goodman of Gulf and Marcella Colitti of international conference. Complete and return the registration form below today.

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Get Additions Called Unbalanced

ter Says More Arms May Hurt Defense

George C. Wilson

INGTON, May 23 (WP) — Sen. Carl Carter and Defense Secretary Harold Brown have sent letters to the Senate warning \$6.2 billion the House has added to the Pentagon budget would hurt rather than help defenses.

Carter wrote Chairman John Stennis of the Senate Armed Services Committee that the money the House approved yesterday skews the defense mix "could adversely affect military readiness."

Brown, in a separate letter to Stennis, attacked the House's as "a serious miscellany of places undue stress on economic resources and, in so doing, jeopardized the added capability we all seek."

House action was one in a long string of pro-defense moves Congress in recent months. In May Brown letters present the few instances the administration has resisted and argued for

to structure a 1981 defense appropriations bill consistent with a balanced budget without serious cuts in overall defense spending. Areas critical to the readiness and capability of our forces."

The big addition, Mr. Carter continued, "could adversely affect today's military readiness by forcing offsetting reductions in the operations and personnel accounts later in the congressional process."

"I urge you," Mr. Carter wrote Sen. Stennis, "give particular attention to the priority needs of the operations and personnel accounts in the defense budget and to the nation's overall budgetary objectives."

The president wrote that he was particularly concerned about the \$600 million the House added to transform the B-1 bomber, which Mr. Carter turned down for launching into a flying platform for launching cruise missiles in the 1980s and 1990s.

Existing B-52 bombers can do that job for years to come, said Mr. Carter, and building "a second ex-

remely costly Cruise missile platform is both premature and unnecessarily expensive."

He said he was equally concerned about the House authorization of

Hiroshima Protests

Nuclear Test Blasts

HIROSHIMA, Japan, May 23 (Reuters)—The city of Hiroshima today protested the latest underground nuclear detonations by the Soviet Union and United States, a city spokesman said.

Mayor Takeshi Arai sent a cable to Japan's ambassador in each country expressing anger at the tests, reported yesterday, the spokesman said. He said that Hiroshima has called protests over 201 known nuclear detonations since September, 1973.

560 million to bring the World War II aircraft carrier Oriskany and battleship New Jersey out of mothballs.

"Because they require thousands of new crew members," Mr. Carter wrote, "both of these ships would aggravate current Navy ship manning problems. Even if we could overcome these constraints, it remains inefficient to apply hundreds of millions of dollars to resurrect 1940s technologies for only a few short years of stretched operation."

More Planes

The \$492 million the House added to buy an extra 24 Navy F-18 warplanes probably would cut into the money needed to repair and fly the aircraft the Navy already has, Mr. Carter continued.

He said it made no sense to spend the \$907 million the House added to help buy two more Los Angeles-class attack submarines when "we plan to design a new class of submarine."

Mr. Carter sent his letter to Sen. Stennis on May 15 when the House was just starting to debate the 30 percent increase in weapons' money.

As it turned out, the president's opposition might have made it more difficult for some Republicans to oppose the budget-busting bill for fear of being accused of being allied with Mr. Carter. The bill passed 338 votes to 67.

Mr. Brown wrote Sen. Stennis on May 20 that however appealing extra money for the Pentagon may appear, "funding for defense cannot be looked at in isolation. It must be dealt with nondefense funding requirements and with the need for fiscal responsibility."

"Substantial additions," Mr. Brown cautioned, "would skew that balance. It is not a prudent use of resources in fiscal 1981 to accept the very large increases proposed by the House."

Another Bomb From India?

The five members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who hardly ever agree on anything, voted 5-0 last week. They concluded that two proposed exports of nuclear fuel destined for India did not meet the requirements of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 and therefore could not be approved. The export licenses now go to the president, who may override the NRC. Several aspects of the NRC decision, however, should make the president rethink his announced intention of approving the exports.

The central pillar of the administration's nonproliferation policy, and of the law Congress enacted in support of it, and of the landmark Nonproliferation Treaty, is reliance on an international system of controls and inspections known as safeguards. The treaty requires its signatories to put all of their nonmilitary nuclear facilities under safeguards. However, many recipients of U.S. nuclear supplies have not signed the treaty. The fundamental contribution of the 1978 law was its requirement that an absolute condition of future U.S. nuclear exports would be the functional equivalent of treaty membership: full safeguards.

Congress allowed a two-year grace period so exports could continue to nations that did not meet the safeguards requirement. That period expired on March 10. However, in

asking for the NRC's approval, the Department of State argued that the two Indian licenses should be considered as falling within the allowed grace period because the shipping date that India had intended fell before March 10. After extensive review of the legislative history of the law, the NRC unanimously disagreed.

Its decision puts the proposed exports in a new light, because now presidential approval would require the first waiver of the law's central principle—and for the very nation that exploded a nuclear weapon in 1974 and whose government now regularly asserts its right to repeat that event if it so chooses.

Congress, which also plays a role in approving these licenses, must also reassess the Indian exports. For if the safeguards requirement is waived for India, all hope for getting other nations to comply—Argentina and South Africa, for example—dissolves.

It has been reported that the president has already assured Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that he will approve the licenses. It will therefore be difficult for him not to. It will be even more difficult, however, for him to explain the undoing, at his hands, of his nonproliferation policy. What is Mr. Carter waiting for—another Indian bomb?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Facing Up to a Gasoline Tax

In a shortsighted effort to save his beleaguered oil import fee, the president has linked the fee to a balanced budget. Reducing oil imports and balancing the budget are vital national goals, but if either is to succeed, they must be individually designed and kept completely separate.

The confusion arises from the structure of the fee itself, ambiguous from the start. If its purpose was to lower gasoline use substantially, and also to reduce the country's dependence on foreign oil and the resulting dollar drain, the proposed 10-cent-a-gallon fee was much too small. At a minimum, a 50-cent fee—as candidate John Anderson has proposed—is needed. [Mr. Carter proposed a 50-cent fee in 1977, but it was killed by the House Ways and Means Committee.] To contribute to deeper changes in automobile use and adjustments in the large portions of the economy that are tied to the auto, the fee should quickly rise to the levels found in all other industrialized nations: between \$1 and \$2 a gallon. But if the fee was designed to raise revenue and help balance the budget, it was much too big.

With the import fee now tied up in court and with large majorities of both houses of Congress strongly opposed to it, what options are left for the president? The bold move would be to withdraw the import fee and end the complex but irrelevant arguments over whether it is or isn't a violation of the Trade Expansion Act. The president could then send to Congress a 50-cent, fully refundable, gasoline tax proposal and explain to the country that this is what the national security demands.

The need for the United States to lower its

oil imports—not because there isn't enough oil right now, but in order to avert further OPEC price increases by creating a buyers' market—is now beyond dispute. Nor should it be argued that gasoline use is the largest available pool of conservable oil. Automobiles and light trucks consume an amount of gasoline equal to more than 80 percent of oil imports. Recent experience has demonstrated, furthermore, that gasoline price increases cause much larger decreases in gasoline use than economists have confidently predicted.

The key to making a gasoline tax politically acceptable is that it must be simply and fully refundable. If it is not, Congress will get embroiled in an endless debate over which interests get what proportion of its revenues. Some interests will win, more will lose, and the proposal will finally be defeated. More important, a direct rebate to all adults should be not just acceptable—but even attractive—to a majority of Americans who will be able to use it as they individually choose: either to pay for more gasoline or as a source of additional income.

The president and his administration seem to have understood the need to lower imports and gasoline use long ago. Where they have erred is in not making that need clear to the American public. Knowing Congress' resistance to the idea, the administration has tried to finesse each proposal to lower imports—this time hoping that Congress couldn't resist the \$10 billion bonus to help balance the budget. This approach has not worked—and will not work. The gasoline tax needs to be faced head-on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Realities of Afghanistan

The West has now had almost five months to work out its response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. . . . Few of the more specific components of the West's response have worked as the Americans intended. . . . Washington's allies are still arguing about the extent to which economic sanctions should be applied to the Soviet Union, and the American grain embargo looks like hurting the U.S. as much as it does its adversary. . . . The Olympic boycott has not achieved the response hoped for. The reaction from the Third World now also shows signs of faltering. . . . The Islamic countries. . . . Have to cope with realities. The fact of the matter is that the Soviet Union is extremely close to them, the U.S. far away. In addition, close ties with the West, as Iran has shown, can nowadays be an unwanted encumbrance. If the West is unable effectively to protect its power in the Middle East, it cannot blame local rulers for seeking their salvation by other means. . . .

As the Soviet Union digs in in Afghanistan, the Islamic countries' attention is bound to swing back to the intractable issue of Middle East politics that revolve around Israel, Egypt and the Palestinians. It may be difficult to pursue it in an American election year, but the Middle East cannot be stabilized without a settlement of the Palestinian question.

—From the Financial Times (London).

No Reconciliation in Yugoslavia

Dr. Gustav Husak has just been elected to another five-year term as President of Czechoslovakia. He is just as much a product of aggression as is Mr. Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan, just as much the unsuccessful and isolated leader of an occupied country. . . . He made no visible attempt at reconciliation. . . .

The reforms were all abandoned, and the country came to be run by mean-spirited mediocrities.

The mixture has not worked. Living standards have been stagnant or in decline since the price rises of 1978. The economy is in crisis not only because of external factors but also because of just those rigidities in the system which provoked the thinking which led up to the reforms of 1968. . . . Meanwhile pressure increases on those few brave people who engage in peaceful opposition. . . . Worse still are the appalling conditions under which political prisoners are held. . . .

Czechoslovak officials are sometimes given to wondering in pained tones why their relations with foreign countries are so bad.

The answer is very simple. Until they can achieve a reconciliation with their own people they cannot expect reconciliation abroad.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 24, 1905

NEW YORK — One of the most notable successes in the annals of drama was achieved last night by Miss Bertha Kalisch, who appeared for the first time on the English-speaking stage, playing M. Sardou's "Fedora" at the American Theater. For the last 10 years she has been playing in Yiddish in the Thalia Theater in the Jewish section of New York, and her translation to the American is something akin to the translation of an actress from a second-rate theater in the East End of London to a classic house at the West End. All the dramatic critics of the leading papers today unite in pronouncing Miss Kalisch a phenomenal success, despite the difficulty of playing in a language new to her.

Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1930

MILAN — The entire population of Milan and thousands from the surrounding towns greeted Signor Mussolini today, the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war and the last day of the Duce's tour of Tuscany and Lombardy. Speaking in the vast cathedral square despite persistent rain, the Premier vigorously defended the Fascist regime, saying, "I am the chief and creator of Fascism. I will defend it and promise its development. The Italian people is armed and sure of its destiny." He denied that his present tour was connected with the economic situation in Italy. "The economic situation in Italy is no different from that in other countries," he said.



Carter Enigma Keeps Europe at a Distance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter and the allies have been fussing with one another lately, which is what allies and cats and dogs usually do, but this time there are fundamental differences of policy and personality.

Paris is going off on its own and negotiating with the Soviets without consulting Washington in advance. London is rejecting its agreement on economic sanctions against Iran. Mr. Carter's appeals to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games are being ignored. It would be a mistake to think this is just some casual misunderstanding.

The hard fact is that, right or wrong, fair or not, the allies simply don't believe in Jimmy Carter's policies, don't even know which of his policies to believe in, and also, and most seriously, wonder about him. They go along part way, because they are even more worried about Ronald Reagan than they are about Mr. Carter, but until the U.S. election is over in November, they are going their own independent ways.

This is not really an argument about "consultation." The president of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, did not consult Washington before meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in Poland. President Carter did not consult with the allies before ordering a military raid in Iran to rescue the American hostages.

Deeper Problem

The problem is much deeper than that. The allies simply don't agree with Mr. Carter that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the greatest threat to world peace since the last world war.

They don't agree that economic sanctions against the Soviet Union or refusal to send their athletes to the Moscow Olympics will change Soviet policy in Afghanistan. They don't agree that economic sanctions against Iran will liberate the American hostages. They may be right or they may be wrong, but that's the way they analyze the dilemma.

Also, they don't agree with Mr. Carter's policy toward the PLO and Israel, especially since they think they know from their own private conversations with Mr. Carter that he is financing an Israeli policy on the West Bank and Gaza that he opposes privately.

This is not to say that the allies are right. If they had backed Mr. Carter in a common front with effective sanctions against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and against Iran for its seizure of American officials in violation of all the rules of diplomatic order, this whole tragedy might have been avoided. But they didn't. They followed their own national interests, being nearer to the intimidating military of the Soviet Union, and more dependent than the United States on the oil and trade of the Middle East.

Puzzled by Carter

Also, they are puzzled by Mr. Carter. One day he wants sanctions against Iran, and then withdraws them, and then calls on everybody to impose them later on. He opposes talks by Cy Vance with Soviet

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, then agrees to talks with Mr. Gromyko by his new secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and is then angry when the president of France talks to Mr. Brezhnev in Poland without prior consultation.

One would have thought the French would have minded their manners, and at least avoided lectures on the importance of "consultation" before going off on their own without consultation. But that is not the main point.

The main point is that the Western world is at a critical stage in its relations with the Soviet Union—also in its relations with Iran, Israel, the Arab states, the European allies and Japan—and is divided about how to deal with all this.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to Poland to see Mr. Brezhnev, not to

oppose Washington's policy of getting the Soviet Army out of Afghanistan, but to support it. He didn't tell Mr. Carter by trying, but at least he made his point—that it was important to keep in touch with the Soviets, even if he failed.

The allies are not opposing Mr. Carter's objectives. They just think he is not handling them very well, and needs some help. This infuriates Mr. Carter, who thinks he doesn't need help and would solve the problems of Afghanistan and Iran if only the allies would shape up, shut up and support him.

Lost Confidence

There is a problem here that Mr. Carter has not yet faced, even if he wins another four years in the White House. The sad fact is that

he has lost the confidence of his major allies, which is why they're going off on their own.

If Jimmy Carter cannot gain the support of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in West Germany, President Giscard d'Estaing in France, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain, who are probably more intelligent and supportive of the United States than any other potential leaders in the alliance, then he will be in deep trouble, even if he wins a second term.

He does not have that support now. In fact, they support him more in public, fearing Mr. Reagan, than they do in private. He is in difficulty, not mainly with his adversaries abroad or at home, but with his friends and with those who wish him well but are disappointed by his performance.

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From America, With Apathy

By William Pfaff

SAN DIEGO — Nearly everyone complains about the quality of the American presidential candidates and the fearful choice between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter. Yet Americans have only themselves to blame. The primaries started out with a wider prospect. If John Connally and Sen. Bob Dole are out of the race, Gen. Alexander Haig never in it, Sen. Edward Kennedy and George Bush nearly out, and Rep. John Anderson forced into a hopeless third-party bid, it must be because people didn't want them. They didn't vote for them.

Those who voted in the primaries have done so for Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. But there certainly is not much enthusiasm evident here for either man.

People seem resigned, apathetic. There is a mood of pessimism, and even of victimization. People say there is nothing individuals can do to change things. University students talk vaguely of the power of vested interests, the multinational corporations, the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Chase Bank. For those on the left, these groups stand for the moneyed establishment that always manages to have its way. For those on the right, these are forces of liberalism determined to run the country under either Democratic or Republican president.

Powerlessness

Iran contributes mightily to this atmosphere of powerlessness. The Iranian radicals, with their banners claiming, "There is nothing the United States can do!" find a sullen, resentful acquiescence among ordinary Americans. There seems to be nothing to do that will not make things worse. To these Americans, there also seems nothing that the United States can do about Afghanistan. The Russians boldly do what they want but the United States is thwarted. The allies don't help. The Olympics boycott is resisted. Sanctions are unpopular. European and Japanese support for American inter-

atives in both the Afghanistan and Iranian affairs has been weak and grudging. This is very bitterly felt in the United States.

Yet here again, as with the poverty of the presidential candidates, there is a contradiction. There certainly are things the United States could do, or has tried to do, in both these crises, and a more coherent and competently executed policy might have found a great deal more support in Bonn, and even in Paris and Tokyo, than actually has been the case. If the allies today are beginning to think (as London's Spectator magazine recently put it) that they "must soon decide that they must fend for themselves against Russian power, either by accommodation or by mutual self-defense," this is not a conclusion that is welcome in London or Bonn.

Baffling to Americans

It follows from a conviction (quoting the same source) "that the United States can no longer be relied upon as an ally." That this can even be argued baffles and infuriates most Americans. They ask what more the United States could have done in recent years. These have been bad years. Much has gone wrong. What do the allies want? But then this reaction brings us back to the belief in forces gone out of control, to powerlessness.

It is a great novelty for Americans to believe themselves thwarted, and Americans have tended—as everyone knows—to treat political and military struggles as matters of good guys in white hats and bad guys in black hats. But always before there was no doubt about mastering the challenge or about who would win. The American self-image has been of good citizens going out to fight the crooks, the bosses, the vested interests—or the Communists or Nazis—and winning. Frontiersmen or homesteaders reluctantly takes his rifle down from the wall and goes out to settle trouble. Mr. Smith goes to Washington and wins the battle for the

little man. But now even idealistic young Americans, students here at the University of California, anxious about their country, think it absurd to talk about one man changing things. Their fate—the country's fate—is out of their hands, they are saying.

And on the television, the most poisonous awful television of any developed country in the contemporary world, evangelical preachers talk a mixture of geopolitics and apocalyptic religion. America's enemies are identified with the Antichrist. Threats to Israel and to Jerusalem are described as fulfilling the prophecies. Commercial messages offer timed or dried survival foods to stock the shelves in the mountains where prudent families will wait out the worst. Whether the worst will be revolution, anarchy, or mere nuclear war, is not clear.

It is an unpredictable mood. Americans wanted Mr. Carter, took him from Kennedy, and elected him. No special interest did that. The special interests in 1976 were behind more plausible candidates. Americans now seem to want Mr. Reagan. They vote for him. He is high in the national polls. Americans are turned inward, and Reagan is a rhetorical nationalist with simple ideas about the world abroad.

He represents an escape, but one wonders whether it is understood as an escape from frustration, or from obligation and seriousness. The country is restless with these presidential candidates it presents to itself, but their mediocrity follows from the society's acceptance of intellectual mediocrity, bad schools, mercenary elites, the tyranny of money. Tocqueville wrote in 1840 that "I confess that I apprehend much less for democratic society from the boldness of its aims, than from the mediocrity of its desires. What appears to me most to be dreaded is that ambition should lose its vigor and its greatness." But that would now seem the case. It does not have to be so; but for the present it is so.

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Letters

On Press Freedom

Alvaro Lopez Alonso, the vice president of the Madrid chapter of Spain's Press Association, has deemed my article on threats to freedom of the press in Spain to be "just groundless" (IHT, May 15).

The jail sentence imposed by Spain's Supreme Court on the editor of that country's leading newspaper, which was announced after the article was published, has been widely reported abroad, as has the fast-increasing number of judicial actions—both civil and military—against journalists. Thus, I doubt that my statements can be termed "groundless."

Of course, Mr. Lopez's association, which for four decades thrived as the only legal journalists' organization here, has officially described those judicial actions as "exceptions which may not be construed as a general rule," adding that "press freedom in Spain is now at a level similar or higher than in the countries which have a democratic tradition in Europe."

The Press Association has put together a proposal for new press legislation which reintroduces many Franco-era curbs, including the compulsory licensing of journalists. This licensing system was explicitly and specifically condemned by the International Press Institute, in a declaration on Spain that was unanimously adopted at its recent meeting in Florence. On May 20, the Spanish Committee of IPI unanimously reaffirmed that declaration.

V. DE LA SERNA.

Facts on Hebron

David Shipley's story on the amassing of Jewish extremists in Hebron (IHT, May 6) selected a few crucial facts. First, the Jewish settlers ambushed were in the West Bank contrary to international law. Second, most of the settlers—and three of the victims—have a military background. Third, most of these extremists are not even native-born Israelis but trouble-making immigrants, imported from wealthy

Western societies. Fourth, the ideology, words and actions of these settlers is a threat to the livelihood and lives of the Palestinian Arabs whom they are determined to replace. When an American comes to a Palestinian town, destroys property, roughs up civilians under the protection of a sympathetic occupier

and advocates an ideology that maintains his right to live there over that of the local citizens, it could be said that he is acting provocatively. Any "restraint" shown in the past was surely on the part of his ideological victims.

CHARLES OLIVER.

The EEC As Refuge For Spain

By Jose Martinez Soler

MADRID — Spain's identity as a European country is still not clear to Spaniards and foreigners alike. Strong historical, centrifugal and centripetal tendencies compete to draw us nearer to the rest of Europe as a model and, conversely, to fling us away from it into isolation. The debate over Spain's European identity involves a decisive issue for our future: Spain's future membership in the European Economic Community.

The classic refrain "Europe ends at the Pyrenees" has been engraved on the hearts of many Spaniards for centuries. In Europe, many historical reasons have contributed to Spain's negative image: the sinister legend of Philip II, the decline of the Spanish Empire and Spain's consequent political and economic isolation; economic, scientific and technical backwardness; religious and civil wars, and, above all, a permanent historical suspicion that Spaniards, in spite of the Inquisition (or precisely because of it) were not true Christians, Europeans but rather a mixture of Moorish and Jewish converts. If we add to these considerations the exotic images of bullfighters, gypsies, flamenco dancers, Civil Guards, and ungovernable mums and priests, it may indeed seem that "Spain is different," as a Franco-era tourist slogan proclaimed.

Feeling European

In fairness, we Spaniards clearly feel European, although an inferiority complex makes us see ourselves as second-class Europeans. But this complex is disappearing to the degree that the democratic transition is transforming Spaniards into masters of their own destiny. Clearly, Spain belongs to the industrialized West rather than to the Third World, and sooner or later we will enter the Common Market. However, in the last few years influential currents of opinion have begun to press out that a fate worse than not joining Europe is joining it simply out of inertia.

During the Franco dictatorship, many of us wanted to be more like the Europeans, while the official line maintained that foreign countries were the fountains of all our troubles. In the last years of Francoism, during the general economic growth of the West, democratic Europe became our dream and model. To speak or write euphemistically about Europe in Franco Spain simply meant to speak of democracy. As repression increased, "Europe" would draw away. The Common Market always shamed its door. Franco's fascists called it "the obstacle to our membership." With those problems now resolved, Europe has given a political "yes" to Spain's EEC membership, scheduled for 1983, albeit immediate economic complications have appeared. Now that we have democracy, our fervor for Europe cooling off although we continue daydream about European integration out of sheer habit.

'Not at Any Price'

The slogan "Europe, yes, but not at any price" sums up current sentiments. The negotiations will be difficult since Spanish agricultural frightens the French, who oppose Spain's entry. In addition, the Common Market frightens many Spanish businessmen who have managed to survive as a result of tariff protection. EEC membership offers Spain more advantages than disadvantages, and we really have no other option.

Ford's large investments in Valencia, General Motors' ambitious plans in Saragossa, and large Japanese investments will provide Spain with advantageous conditions in Europe when Spain joins the Common Market. Spain is being transformed into the industrial center of a post-industrial Europe. With unemployment at over 10 percent, any creation of new jobs is bound to be beneficial.

Obviously we are condemned to reach an understanding with Europe, even with France. But we have chosen the worst time to negotiate and a worldwide economic and energy crisis that has emphasized the frailty and lack of solidarity in the Common Market. Negotiations are strong to fortify defensive trade barriers. In these economically troubled times, there is a powerful reason to insist on Spanish membership in the EEC: If Europeans are going to protect themselves from the world economic crisis by elevating their tariffs and making protective trade walls, it would be better to have the storm catch us inside the walls. As we say here in Spain: "May it catch us duly confessed and pardoned."

Jose Martinez Soler, former foreign editor and now chief economics editor of El País, a Madrid daily, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

Claude Monet's Home to Open in Giverny

by Patricia Wells

IVERNY, France — Monet would approve. Giverny blossoms once more. In full flower after more than a decade of destruction and decay, the gardens of the famous French painter, open to the public June 1.

By a quiet, hour's drive from Paris, is a so minute, so geographically insignificant, rarely appears on maps. But here, just road to Rouen, rests a home and a unlike any other in France.

In the giant, multi-hued canvas of Giverny, filled with the same color, emotion, and order that Monet gave it for more years, the road to restoration has not been smooth. In 1966, the estate was bought by Monet's son, Michel, to the Académie des Beaux Arts. For the next decade, it was unattended. When Gerald Van der Kemp, the main responsible for the remarkable, on first eyed Giverny, he found nothing.

Once flourishing garden was a jungle of the smoky pink roses that once wound the wide, arched trellis leading to the house. The cracked and broken wisteria in the hothouse. And in the 49-foot-wide, where Monet painted his masterpiece of water lilies (now installed in the Louvre in Paris), skylights that once filtered light of dawn had been shattered.

As mushrooms spawned where priceless prints had reigned. Ceilings caved in, rotted. Termites invaded the wood.

After nearly three years and \$2.5 million later, the luxurious floral world has been restored to its former splendor, just as the master



Monet on the Japanese bridge over the lily pond that's now covered with wisteria.

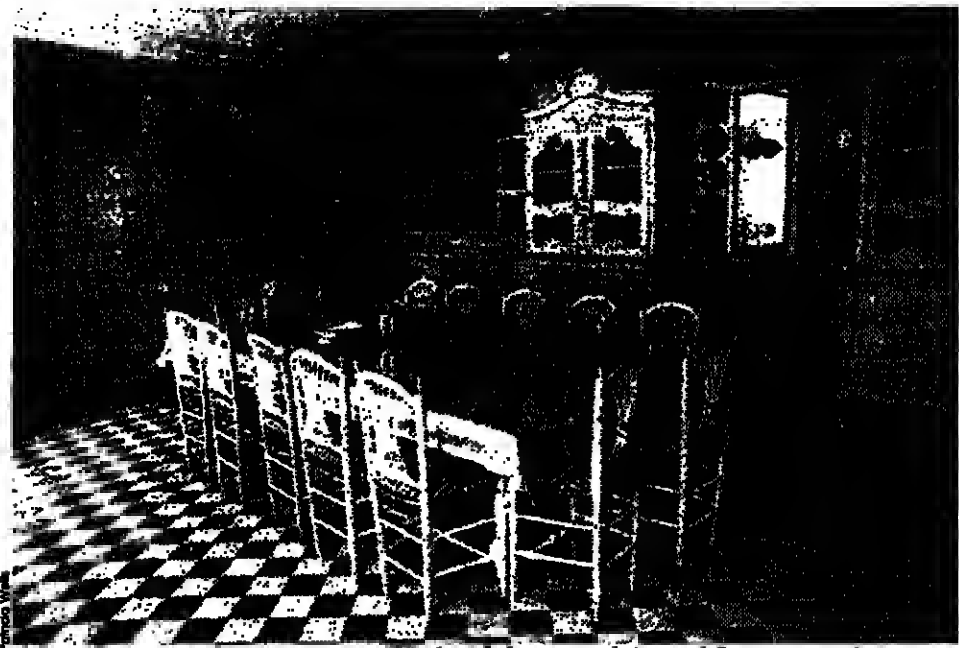
left it when he died in 1926. Cradled beneath a mountain ridge not far from the Seine, the self-conscious, two-story rectangular house shines with a fresh coat of pale rose-pink paint. For contrast, the windows and shutters are in faded apple green.

Once again, pigeons flutter about the aviary. A fat turkey struts around as ducks and roosters blanket the plot with barnyard chatter. Not a detail has been left unattended. Through photographs, plans and interviews with those who knew the Giverny of Monet's time, all has been

restored or rebuilt. Mr. Van der Kemp, who also holds the title of conservator of Versailles, even tracked down one of Monet's private gardeners, still alive and eager, once again, to embark on the greening of Giverny.

This is obviously the property of an obsessed man. Obsessed by flowers and art. Already, the gardens are immaculately overgrown, as Monet intended.

Wandering about, one begins to see it all through Monet's eyes. To see those familiar



Monet's yellow dining-room is filled with his porcelain and Japanese prints.

paintings or corners of canvases filled with a jubilant array of color. Passing over to the marshy meadowlands across the road from the house, one enters the hazy, enveloping atmosphere of weeping willows and lavender, wisteria, Japanese footbridges and smoky orange azaleas.

Gazing into the lily pond, you half expect to see those gay young girls rowing about in wooden boats, outfitted in sheer summer white and eucalypt straw hats. You insist, just around the next bend, beyond the bamboo, that you'll eye Monet himself, barrel-chested and bigger than

life, fondling his flowing white beard and fully engrossed in the mirrorlike reflection of one perfect lily.

Throughout the grounds, indoors and out, there is an ordered elegance. Yet nothing is fussy or self-consciously bourgeois. One is struck not by just the riot of color, but the subtlety of it all. If there are a thousand shades of green in the world, then they all appear, in one form or another, at Giverny—in the leaves of the burning red dahlias, in the wooden shutters that envelop each window, in the sturdy, semicircular

benches scattered about the grounds. The kitchen is not just blue, but a shower of shades of blue. The yellow dining room is the color of sunshine, of daffodils, daisies and dandelions.

In all, there are thousands of different flowers, each following Monet's design for seasonal shifts. The tulips are fading now, but the peonies are bulging with buds, roses prepare their ascent up the trellis, poppies jolt the visual sense and white and yellow iris stand firm and proud above it all. At one time or another, there will be trailing nasturtiums and sunflowers, daisies and asters, geraniums, zinnias, hollyhocks and impatiens. And, of course, water lilies.

To accommodate the anticipated flock of tourists, some changes had to be made, but not many. The dirt road that once passed in front of the house became a highway in 1967. So a wide underpass has been built, leading visitors from the edge of the main garden to the two-acre plot at the ponds. A parking lot lies behind the house, out of sight yet easily accessible.

Much of the money for the restoration was collected in the United States, beginning with a gift of \$1 million from Mrs. Lila Acheson Wallace, co-founder of Reader's Digest. Though funds are now depleted, Mr. Van der Kemp has future dreams for Giverny. Eventually, he hopes to offer scholarships to art students, who will be housed on the grounds and left free to pursue their work in this joyous profusion of color.

Giverny opens on June 1. Hours: 10 a.m. to noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. April through November (closed Mondays); cost 25 francs. Directions: Take the autoroute toward Rouen. After the toll booth at Mantes, take the Vernon/Bonnières exit.

Once into Vernon, cross the bridge over the Seine into the village at Vernonnet. After the bridge, take the second road to the right, rue de Giverny, for about four kilometers, and continue until you see a large pink house with a green fence and flower garden.

What Comes After the Death of Art?

by Michael Gibson

Art is dead" or "painting is dead" are old slogans by now, old tattered flags that have been much patched up in the half-century since their appearance. And, since, there has been a long procession of who have sought more or less imaginatively to demonstrate the truth of what these proclaimed.

Procession begins (ca. 1911) with the figure of Marcel Duchamp and, in the that follows him, names and works often interchangeable: Here is a man showing arguments of the pages of a mathematical book; here is another who at one time only displayed vertical green and white 7.5 centimeters wide; here yet another seated on empty gallery. In such cases, size is basically the same — art is going more to say.

Obvious that this conviction is not shared. It is also clear that there are some and untalented failures in the ranks. But the fact remains that the negation, here, that it cannot be shrugged off and not yet ready to go away. It is the focus of the vague malaise and uncertainty that pervades much of the art world finds best and most radical expression. For it clear that artists today are more than perplexed, gallery directors depressed, astute about for some helpful theory, public, while grasping bravely at straw, nation, is often totally at sea.

A negation of art in the self-destructive, despite its frequent dreariness (it has seen some particularly grisly furies) appears directly relevant to the climate of the time and the solitary business attitude of artists determined to create all odds.

the class struggle? A road to satiety? All of the above?

In practice, it can be all of the above, and more besides, no doubt, because art as an object appears to be a vehicle of many possibilities, there are a lot of things you can do in a vehicle, even if it's a Volkswagen — including sleep, seduce, eat, conduct business, make a getaway and even travel.

And what is the difference between art and a Volkswagen? The question sounds like a schoolboy's riddle, but the answer will have to be somewhat less exuberant than the schoolboy's solution. Even if you are content to use a car to live in, and never for locomotion, you cannot maintain (except for the sake of paradox and provocation) that it was not really intended for any other purpose, and that the motor was designed solely to provide the occupant with a comfortable amount of warmth in the winter-time.

Art, on the other hand, did not have a conscious purpose at the outset; it is something that grew in the course of some 40 thousand years, in response to an intimate and undefined solicitation within man and human society. Attempts have been made from time to time to legislate the matter by declaring that art was there to serve the state, the church, the proletariat or whatever. These authoritarian attempts to impose regulations on art have led to some pompous failures. Art is clearly no one's servant and pines away in captivity, but nor is it content to be a gratuitous form of acrobatics.

When it comes to answering the question of why one should go on making art, still further confusion is generated by the very existence of the art market and its peculiar structure. In the past, artists often worked directly for a patron. Today, their link with the public is assured mainly — and almost exclusively — by the dealers and the critics.

Now the dealer's interest is an ambiguous

In such a context, in what terms is it possible to discuss art? The compromise solution is for everybody to talk about art as though it were no more than a set of formal problems that, for some obscure reason, demand a solution. "I have been pursuing my research on wood panels," an artist writes, "by analyzing tensions At the outcome of this experimentation, I elaborated a problematic."

This is a perfect setup for the "death of art" boys. Because their radical negation is also received on the market as an essentially formal problem, the dealer-critic mill starts gobbling it up and suddenly the whole art process runs the risk of grinding to a halt.

Now this obviously was not always the case, and the question we ask ourselves today is whether it really is unavoidable now.

A significant portion of the work proclaiming the demise of art has a professed political intention. It is there to demonstrate that the capitalist system has lost its creative impetus and, by making the public aware of this, to hasten its downfall. That is a strategic choice, but we don't have to go into a discussion of capitalism at this point, because many other artists also feel a real uncertainty and at times a real despair at being trapped in an age (capitalist or otherwise), not only without vision, but actually closed to any conceivable vision that could provide an appropriate theoretical place for art.

Now it is sometimes argued that it is precisely the artist's business to provide this vision, but he cannot do this successfully unless society is ready to listen to him. Certainly no serious artist has to think about life and art in the broadest possible perspective. But his attempts to do so today are considerably hampered by the unformulated philosophy which is the very air we all breathe.

He can, of course, get beyond this, in the unarticulated attitudes and emotions that generate his art. But in doing so, he does not really change much in the mental attitudes of an age in which art is often regarded as a sort of esthetic game — which implies that it is only a "game."

The painter's predicament is stated clearly by Peter Schuman, the painter who directs the Bread and Puppet Theater in New York: "Painters who are educated in and grow up believing in the power of painting are lost. They forget the purpose of their production. There are periods where this forgetfulness is excusable, where history seems to provide a purpose . . . [Today] a thoroughly established conspiracy of art critics, schools, collectors, banks and other investors, absolve the artist of finding the purpose of painting. With a fantastic esoteric vocabulary, they do the defining and evaluating and allow the painter to take his task for granted. Don't believe it. Painting doesn't make sense so easily."

I don't really agree with the word "conspiracy" but the important point is well made. It is not enough for the painter to paint. "Painting doesn't make sense so easily," says Schuman, implying that it is certainly not just a game that exists for its own sake, with its rules and customs and even its genealogies — "Futurism began Dada and Dada began Surrealism and Surrealism began Jackson Pollock." But if it is not just a game, then what is art actually trying to do?

On the threshold of the 1980s, we are beginning to find the malaise generated by this question coming to a head. Critics like Marcelin Pleynet and Barbara Rose have attempted to open the discussion and to suggest avenues of approach to a theory of painting that would be compatible with the predominantly unconscious philosophy of the present day. Pleynet's selection of French paintings of the 1970s was shown at the Paris Museum of Modern Art in the fall, and Rose's recent show "American Painting: The 80s" was at the American Center here, and even if their choices and premises do not persuade me all the time, I warmly applaud their attempts because they invite the public to pay attention to some fundamental issues.

One such issue, mentioned by Pleynet (and more vaguely by Rose) is that all art was originally rooted in the religious — rooted in the emotion and questioning from which the established and official religions also grew in time.

Art then, like religion, fundamentally addresses itself to an inextinguishable question: "What is the meaning of life? Does my own life

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A Traveler's Lament: It's Always Too Late

by William Peper

NEW YORK — The two women sat side by side at separate tables in a pension in Rome. The American was enthusiastically describing her recent visit to Siena. The British woman put down her knife and fork, smiled sadly and said, "Siena is not what it was."

That little remark stopped the American woman cold and, for the moment at least, took the joy out of her Siennese sojourn. I knew exactly how she felt. She had just been hit with what I call the Ten Late Virus.

It does not matter when you go to a place. As soon as you get there, someone will smugly tell you that you should have been there yesterday, a month ago, last year. Too bad. You missed the party. Some skeptics may think this is just a complex — incipient paranoia — and that one should ignore it. But in my case, I know it is real; it has happened too often to be.

My first trip to Europe was in 1951, when the Army sent me to Oberammergau, West Germany. The first thing I was told on arrival was that I should have been there last year. Why? Because in 1950 they had put on the famous Passion Play for the first time since the war and it would not be put on again until 1960. In the summer of 1950 Oberammergau had been an international carnival. In the summer of 1951, it was just another Bavarian village.

I visited Hollywood in 1955. I stayed at the Knickerbocker Hotel right on Hollywood Boulevard, and the first person I saw in the bar was Gene Krupa. Not bad for starters. I had lunch at the Brown Derby, near the corner of Hollywood and Vine, where Dimitri Tiomkin made a fuss over me because he thought I was Stan Kenton. Being not without connections, I managed to get on the set of "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing" at 20th Century-Fox and have my picture taken with Joan Collins.

I thought it was all pretty terrific until a friend told me that when he was a boy his mother took him to Hollywood in 1933. Can you imagine? Hollywood in 1933! Greta Garbo and Clark Gable were making movies then. My friend did not get to see them, but his mother had a cousin fairly high up in the accounting department at RKO, so he was able to watch Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers filming "The Carioca" in "Flying Down to Rio," their first picture together. Somehow, I could not bring myself to mention that I had watched Liberace filming "Sincerely Yours" at Warners.

The first time I saw the Riviera was in the late 1950s. In Nice, the Promenade des Anglais,



curving along the sea, was like a blue and white dream. The white globes of the street lamps against the blue sea and sky formed a graceful arc around the Hotel Negresco, a stately old jewel. I drove along the Grand Corniche, where just the year before Cary Grant had taken Grace Kelly on that dangerous ride in "To Catch a Thief." In Cannes, I found the best beach right in front of the bustling Hotel Capota, which stood on another beautiful promenade, La Croisette.

On the terrace I ran into a press agent I knew from New York. "Hiya, baby," he said. "What's a guy like you doing in this flea circus?" When I protested his description, he closed his eyes and wagged his hands. "This place is like Coney Island now," he said. "You should have been here with me in 1937. That was when the Riviera was still the Riviera, before all the schoolteachers could afford to travel." I just sighed.

I decided to go to Egypt in 1960 and consulted a friend who had spent considerable time in Cairo in the 1940s. He said he had stayed at Shephard's, a legendary hotel then over a hundred years old. It was still vivid in his memory: its exterior typical squared-off Victorian but the interior, particularly the public rooms, full of Moorish arches, heavy Egyptian columns and exquisite oriental rugs.

The hotel was managed by canny Swiss and

served by slippered Egyptians. At noon, he said, the place to be was on the front terrace overlooking the main street in Cairo. There he would sit in a wicker armchair, sip an alcoholic concoction called a Suffering Bastard and watch an abortive revolution go by in the street. It began daily at noon and ended around 3 p.m., when everyone, including the revolutionaries, went in for a nap. At 5, everyone got up and the revolution resumed.

Since I had read that Shephard's had recently reopened, I was eager to make a reservation. My friend's eyes misted over. Not the same one, he said. The original Shephard's was burned to the ground in 1953, during a real revolution when Gen. Muhammad Naguib led the young officers who overthrew King Farouk. The present Shephard's was a brand new hotel in an entirely different location. Too late again.

In the 1970s I went on safari in East Africa and stayed in the splendid new lodges that have dining rooms, cocktail bars and rooms with private baths and spectacular views. My favorite was Ngongoro Lodge, perched right on the rim of Ngongoro Crater in Tanzania. Two thousand feet down below, where once a volcano had stewed in the earth, was a valley more than nine miles in diameter with one of the greatest concentrations of African wildlife. A group of us went down into the valley in a Land-Rover. Rhinos chased our vehicle, zebras and giraffes ran from us and flamingoes by the hundred flew over in a pink cloud. As a climax we watched, scarcely daring to breathe, while a family of lions tore up a freshly killed zebra that had not run fast enough.

That night, in the comfort of the cocktail lounge, I decided it was the most thrilling trip I had ever taken. It was not long before I was disputed. In the good old days, I was told, anyone on safari slept in a tent out on the savannah, where one experienced the true Africa. Only an effete tourist would choose a comfortable bed indoors where he would never hear the hoofbeats of the passing wildebeests. On that point I was not entirely convinced.

Last year I went to Torremolinos, the beach resort on the Costa del Sol in southern Spain. I stayed at the Pez Espada, the oldest (1939) of a row of high-rise hotels that line the excellent beach. The hotel was only a short walk from a main street where there were plenty of people and lively discos. (I try to keep up.) The beach, though crowded, was better than anything I found on the Riviera.

I recommended Torremolinos to a friend who said, oh yes, he was there in 1960 when the Pez Espada was the only high-rise hotel on the beach. It was so far from downtown Torremolinos that he had to take a bus. The town was so small that you got to know everybody in a few days. He stayed at a small, first-class hotel that no longer exists. It was right on the beach near the Pez Espada. He paid \$6 a day for a single room with two excellent meals.

The Pez Espada gets about \$45 a day for a single with no meals, and that is considered not bad these days for a deluxe hotel on the Medi-

Continued on page 8W



nan Ground Meat" from "Vitality of Negativism in Italian Art" show '70.

truth is that the philosophical challenge posed by the "death of art" people has not in met — that the mere fact that artists are painting or creating does not refute it, the problem is not an esthetic one at all. The question, in other words, is not does one make art? but "Why on earth one go on making art?" And while some are content to answer "Because I need to make some money" or "Because it gives me a sense of purpose," this does not raise the issue to any level, since the answer is equally apt to questions like "Why do you bet on horses?" or "Why do you down a quart of whiskey?"

On earth should one go on making art? harmless pastime, like the football pool or the page? Is it an addiction like heroin or cocaine? Is it a mental disorder? A weapon in

one. What he sells must appear precious and rare, but he requires the artist to provide him with a fairly large quantity of homogeneous stuff so that the buyer knows he is acquiring a certified work by so-and-so. The critic, in principle, is not connected with the market, but he lives in regular contact with artists and dealers and is steeped in the language and outlook of both. The artist's language is determined by his own preoccupations with the inner and subjective disciplines of creativity. The dealer's language must represent an attempt to translate what the artist is saying into salable notions of fashion and trends. The critic, finally, is torn between the need to understand what art is all about in general, in the whole sweep of human history, and the need to explain what is now going on, at close range, in total disregard of the full breadth of history.

Picasso Opens at MOMA



Nearly 1,000 works of art by Pablo Picasso, filling all the gallery space of the Museum of Modern Art, make up the dazzling and cornucopian exhibition "Picasso: A Retrospective" that opened in New York this week and will continue through Sept 16. The show has been called one of the largest and most important art displays of our time. At left, Picasso's Surrealist-influenced "Seated Woman" (1937).

stival

rtuoso Violinists Battle It Out in Brussels' Queen Elizabeth Music Contest

by Mavis Airey

RUSSELS — Belgium is in the grip of music fever. The world's longest and most grueling music competition, the Queen Elizabeth Music Contest, enters round here on Monday, May 26, with virtuoso violinists battling it out for top awards in front of a jury of some of the names in music — Yehudi Menuhin,



Shimizu, from Japan.

Chung, Ruggiero Ricci, Henryk Baden-Skoczek. The atmosphere of an extended reception at 8 p.m. next week, as about a million people will follow the progress on radio and television

or pack into Brussels' Palais des Beaux Arts to watch the performances live. Enthusiastic amateurs of musical horseflesh, they'll make notes, exchange tips, compare form and place bets on the likely winners. The contest will be the staple of cocktail party conversation and provoke heated arguments round bistro tables for days.

Then late on Saturday night, May 31 — to uninhibited expressions of approval or disapproval from the audience — the jury will announce its decisions, and this year's winners will be launched in the footsteps of Oistrakh and Kogan, Ashkenazy and Fleisher.

The internationally acclaimed violinist David Oistrakh won the very first contest in 1937, when it was called the Eugene Ysaey Competition, after the famous Belgian virtuoso and teacher. Works by him and other Belgian composers crop up every year as part of the contest's set pieces. The Soviet pianist Emil Gilels won the following year and also went on to carve out a brilliant career. Both have been back many times since to serve on the jury.

After a break over the war years, the contest started again in 1951, re-named after the Queen — herself a talented violinist — and with her enthusiastic support. Since then, it has continued more or less without a break in four-year cycles: one year, the violin; the next, piano; the third, composition — followed by a rest year. The present Queen, Fabiola, has continued the tradition of royal patronage. Participants, aged between 17 and 31, have numbered as many as 439 (for composition in 1953) and come from all over the world.

Prestige is high and the prize money — 1 million Belgian francs (\$33,000) divided between the first six — is not to be sneezed at. Prize winners have included some of the world's most celebrated musicians, and a fair sprinkling of now-famous names who then ranked only fourth, fifth, sixth or even 10th.

The contest lasts a month and is universally

acknowledged as one of the toughest. The first week whittles the contestants down to 24, with the main emphasis on virtuosity. The second week is more widely demanding, including concertos and chamber music, classical and modern, accompanies and solo works. The judges look for a contestant's ability to communicate musically as well as his technical skills. Thus another 12 fall by the wayside.

The remaining 12 spend a week in seclusion in the Chapelle Musicale in Argenteuil Park, just outside Brussels, rehearsing their own choice of works and an unknown concerto specially commissioned for the contest and kept a



Irina Tseitlin, from the U.S.A.

closely guarded secret until the final round begins. Whether the work turns out to be good, bad or indifferent, it's up to them to turn it into something special.

The day before their performances, each has a single rehearsal with the Belgian National Orchestra. It's the final and most taxing test of all-round musicianship.

There are those who criticize the contest for being so mercilessly demanding, and every year 20 percent of the applicants cancel in panic or from fear of the stigma of failure. The audience has often been disappointed to see an attack of nerves eliminating a favorite in the early rounds. "It's certainly not a competition for beginners," "It needs stamina and maturity — but then, so does the life of a concert performer."

The American violinist Bert Senofsky agrees. "When they come on stage you just have to admire them. However, experienced they are, they're shaking with nerves. It takes guts." He should know: He came first in 1955 and is now back serving on this year's jury. One of his pupils is among the front-runners, but the rules are strict: he'll have to abstain when she plays.

The year 1980 is a particularly rich one for the contest, in spite of the fact that the Russians have decided to stay away. Their official reason? They're engaged in concerts for the Olympic Games. But since the games begin on July 19 and the contest is finished by the end of May, this is regarded as rather a lame excuse.

Two years ago a similar excuse was given. A more plausible reason may be increasing Soviet nervousness about the number of previous Russian prizewinners who have defected to the West: violinist Philip Hirschhorn (1967), pianist Ekaterina Novitskaya (1968), who now lives in Belgium; violinist Andrei Korovin, who came second in 1971; pianist Valery Afanassiev

(1972), who now teaches at the Brussels Conservatory; Mikhail Faerman and Yuri Egorov who came first and third in 1975. Mikhail Bezyukh, who won in 1976, never turned up to fulfill his concert obligations.

The contest has so often turned out to be a struggle between the Russians and the Americans that many people were afraid the Soviet boycott would damage its standing irreparably. In fact, with some remarkable American, Eastern European and Japanese players, it's a vintage year. "Of course, I regret not hearing four or five excellent Russians as well," says Senofsky. "It hasn't spoiled the competition, but they have always sent excellent people."

Four Americans, three Japanese, two Romanians, two Poles and one Belgian are at the moment closeted in the sylvan peace of the Chapelle Musicale, normally an advanced music school, rehearsing for next week's performance.

The American Andres-Jorge Cardenas Cuevas and the Romanian Eugen Sarbu (who came ninth in 1976) are first in line on May 26. Veronique Bogers, the only Belgian this year, and Peter Zazovsky, a Bostonian who comes fresh from winning the Montreal Competition (which is based on the Queen Elizabeth Contest) follow on May 27. A fellow American, though born in Russia, Irina Tseitlin and the Japanese Ruriko Tsukahara have drawn May 28 in the ballot; Korean-born Sung-Ju Lee (USA) and the Pole Piotr Milewski, May 29.

With tension mounting higher, May 30 falls to two more Japanese: Takashi Shimizu and Yuzuko Horigome. In the unenviably tense last position on Saturday come Mikaela Martin of Romania (who came second in Montreal) and the Pole Teresa Glibowina. The press and the audience already have their favorites, but whom the jury will pick is anybody's guess.

Tickets for the finals are virtually sold out, but all the performances will be broadcast on



Korean-born Sung Ju Lee of U.S.A.

both Dutch- and French-speaking Belgian radio and TV channels at 8 p.m. for two hours every evening. Many neighboring countries can tune into this direct, and other networks will be showing all or part of the concerts.

In the United States, National Public Radio will be broadcasting two-hour programs on June 2, 3 and 4 covering the finals, and NPR will also broadcast the concerts of the first, third and fifth-place winners on June 5 live by satellite. Tickets for this and the other laureates' concerts on June 9, 11 and 16 in Brussels and in other parts of Belgium are still available.

For information about tickets, contact the Brussels Tourist Office, 61 rue de Marche aux Herbes, Brussels. Tel: (02) 513-8940 or 513-9090.

outtheast Asia Through 'Miranda's' Eyes

by Vicky Elliott

ARIS — Miranda Pickers, lady reporter, careers around Southeast Asia in the early 1960s, a desirable woman let loose in a man's world — and making the most of it.

Adventures find her on aircraft carriers in pinnacles, in optim den in Laos and at Forces camps in Vietnam — and her list of lovers includes crack commanders, film stars, Time bureau chiefs and, not to mention President Sukarno of Indonesia.

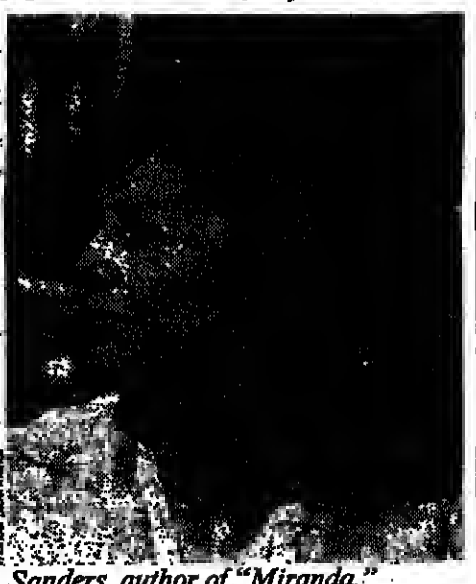
Her picaresque heroine Miranda, author Sanders grew up in the Philippines with Irish father and graduated from writing columns in Manila to stringing for Time

sonary tale of opportunism, not feminism — her good looks serve as a passport to places most women wouldn't dream of going.

The book was criticized by some male reviewers for failing to bring off the steamy sex scenes. In fact, Sanders elegantly sidesteps the issue, resorting to the explicit only in the service of the absurd. One New Year's romp, for instance, finds Miranda rolling in the mud in Viet Cong army boots.

"What I wanted to show," says Sanders, "was that sex can't really be interesting if there's nothing behind it; that Miranda's ostensible freedom to behave like a man isn't really freedom at all."

"I'm not a Marilyn French [the feminist author]," she explains, "I don't blame men for the plight of women. In many ways, I consider that



Sanders, author of 'Miranda'.

women let things ride too long, that they failed to pick up advantages that were open to them."

prostitution." "These men," says the immaculately beautiful "Dragon Lady," "they think they can treat women like a piece of cheap goods." She would like to meet President Kennedy, "to tell him to stop meddling in our affairs." As for his wife: "No doubt [Jacqueline] is a dutiful First Lady, but these are pleasant duties — one cannot admire her for them."

When Sanders began writing in 1970, U.S. collective consciousness had pushed the Vietnam conflict under the rug, and Sanders "didn't think those parts of the book would be of any interest." But Vietnam was back in fashion when it was published in the United States in 1978, and the editors lapped it up. Large sections set in California and the East Coast were dropped, leaving Southeast Asia as its focus.

The phantasmagoria of lovers parade by, but "Miranda's" framework is, predictably, built on the heroine's relationship with her father, a charming but difficult Englishman who resents his daughter's sexual independence. Sanders dedicated the book to him, but was unprepared for the Pandora's box that she opened by putting herself in print. People aren't always happy to find themselves in other people's novels, and her father was no exception. Didn't he appreciate the writing? "If he did, he hasn't mentioned it yet," Sanders replies wryly.

Still disengaging autobiography from fiction, the subject of Miranda's affair with the self-styled "father of Indonesia" comes up. (With disarming logic, she reasons in the book: "One could hardly agree to go to bed with polo players and helicopter pilots and then turn down the dictator of 100 million people.") "Well, I did know Sukarno," says Sanders, hiding behind her huge sunglasses, "but I refuse to confirm or deny anything."

Since her marriage to a diplomat who is now a member of the National Security Council, Sanders hasn't exactly turned suburban. After a honeymoon spent in Manila, her husband was posted to Saigon in 1973, exactly a decade after her first visit. Next stop was Moscow (the setting for her next novel) and on to Madrid before touching down in Washington again. Sanders is not the kind of woman who lets life slip through her fingers. "You may not believe this," she adds, "but I left a lot out of 'Miranda'."

Life on a Kwai River Raft

by Simon Lloyd

BANGKOK — Climb into your old Michelin inner tube, clamber down the riverbank, paddle with your arms into the gentle current and then wait downstream to the "hotel" doorstep.

But wait. Isn't that William Holden crouching there in the dense jungle undergrowth watching your every move? Surely that sudden flash of light through the trees was a reflection from the Japanese Camp Commander's prying binoculars? In such a lush and tropical setting, imagination — if you ever say "The Bridge over the River Kwai" — can run riot.

For your destination is the River Kwai Farm, one of the least commercialized tourist attractions in Thailand, where a bed is a simple mattress, sheet and pillow. There is a mosquito net and a thatched roof overhead — the basic essentials in a setting of such serenity.

The most unconventional way to land in the "lobby" is by inner tube. After being taken by truck to see the multicolored splendors of stalactites and stalagmites in the nearby Wang Talakham caves, guests are dropped about a mile upstream with one of the farm boys. Two by two, they slip into the old rubber tubes, head out midstream and float back to base. It is a hedonist's delight admiring the jungle like this. There are no crocodiles to fear and the flora and fauna can be observed at leisure.

It is possible to stay onshore at the farm in a thatched cottage, but there is nothing to beat rafting down the Kwai in glorious isolation. The brochures for the farm overdo it, but there is amid all the florid adjectives one accurate description: "Dawn at the River Kwai brings with it the gentle aroma of wild flowers and the soft call of jungle birds. The morning sun is reflected on sparkling dewdrops lingering on multicolored leaves, gently swayed by the fresh and cooling morning breeze. The crystal clear river is always tempting for a refreshing dip."

Undoubtedly the high spot of a stay on the



The notorious Bridge over the River Kwai is not the only attraction for tourists.

farm will be a "Death Railway" trip on the bridge over the River Kwai. The bridge, subject of an Oscar-winning saga about human endurance, and the railroad over it were built at a horrendous cost in human lives — almost 50,000 people died pushing the 250-mile track through the dense jungles of Thailand and Burma.

Malaria, dysentery, cholera and maltreatment by the Japanese guards fully justified the grim name "Death Railway." About 15,000 Allied prisoners were among the dead and many of them are buried in simple, neatly tended cemeteries in nearby Kanchanaburi.

The survivors from both sides came together more than three decades later for a reunion at the bridge to show that the days of hate were over. It was an incongruous sight — ex-Japanese guards linking hands with their former prisoners from Britain, the United States and Australia and then going for a train ride together on the infamous railway. Someone even whistled Colonel Bogey's march, the theme tune in the film.

An Australian hunted in vain among all the faces for the guards who once tormented him. The guards, now businessmen and farmers, rapidly shed the jackets of their neat dark business suits

as they poured sweat in the tropical heat. The Japanese engine driver who was at the controls of the Death Railway train from 1943-1946 bought the old steam engine from the Thai government and left it at the site as a monument.

One of the Allied prisoners recalled his days on grave duty when he had to bury four of his colleagues at a time. But they were not the only casualties — 1,000 Japanese guards and 35,000 Thai, Burmese, Malaysian and Indonesian forced labor workers died achieving this grim feat of modern engineering in just eight months.

HOW TO GET THERE: Book in advance for the River Kwai Farm through the Bangkok office (tel: 2330940) or write to 16/6 Soi Pipat, Silom Road, Bangkok. The train from Bangkok takes about three hours, and guests are met at the train in a truck. The farm costs 350 Baht a night per person with substantial, excellent meals (the farm grows its own vegetables). Those who crave seclusion should avoid weekends, when the Thai visit. Thai railways offers a weekend day trip to the bridge, but nothing captures the atmosphere of a jungle like a night on a raft.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

Special investiture coins in the Netherlands.

To mark the occasion of the abdication of H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and the investiture of her daughter, H.M. Queen Beatrix, on April the 30th 1980, the Dutch State Mint strikes a special coin issue of guilder pieces (Dfl. 1.00) and "rijksdaalders" (Dfl. 2.50) with a double portrait of the two monarchs.

The guilder is 25 mm in diameter and weighs 6 grammes; the "rijksdaalder" is 29 mm in diameter and weighs 10 grammes. Both coins are manufactured from pure nickel.

This first double portrait in the history of Dutch mintage has been designed by the sculptress Mrs. Katinka Bruyn. The obverse side shows the double portrait, whereas the reverse side the Coat of Arms of the Dutch Kingdom.



Sets of the two coins will be issued for sale to collectors. As they are packed in cases, they will be in perfect condition.

Collectors outside the Netherlands can order up to May the 30th 1980 by remitting Dfl. 30.00 per set to "s Rijks Munt - Inhouding" (State Mint: Investiture), Utrecht, Girobank (Account no. 1730480) or by international money order, stating their name and address. The cases with the Dutch Coat of Arms and postage are included in the price. Delivery by registered mail will begin in July.

Directly from the State Mint.

Publication of the Ministry of Finance of the Netherlands.

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The art market

Trouble Ahead for the Art Market?

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The first indications that a crisis in the auction market may be in the making could be detected this week at the Hotel Drouot.

A sudden lack of enthusiasm was conspicuously noticeable in widely separated fields that have been hitherto the object of intense competition.

On Tuesday, a few good Egyptian objects were being offered in a mixed sale of Egyptian, Western Asiatic and Roman antiquities, later followed by Far Eastern art. The auction was conducted by Claude Boissard and assisted by Jean-Loup Despras, whose considerable expertise in Egyptian art is widely acknowledged and who has contacts in virtually all the institutions and with most collectors of any standing in the field. That sort of position is an important asset at auction. On Tuesday, it did not prevent the two most interesting items from selling poorly, on Despras' own admission.

The most attractive object to a non-specialist was a blue Fay vase painted with alternating lotus blossoms and lotus buds in black enamel. The elegant oval shape tapering to a point at the bottom was topped by a waisted neck showing some restoration at the edge. This should not have been a serious handicap to the object, which is of an exceedingly rare type. There were few bids, and the object was knocked down at 15,800 francs, when 25,000 francs would have seemed a likely figure.

Soon after, a beautiful fragment of a limestone bas-relief carved around 1,300 B.C. was laid on the block at 20,000 francs and sold at just that price. Two months ago, it would probably have fetched 35,000 to 40,000 francs, according to Despras.

On Wednesday, things were not looking much brighter at an auction of Far Eastern art conducted first by Raymond de Niziol and later by Jean-Paul Complier. Here, again, the auction should have benefited from the assistance of the expert Michel Beurdeley. His books on Chinese decorative art have made his name familiar to collectors from Hong Kong and Japan to the West Coast of the United States. But even Beurdeley was not working miracles on Wednesday.

There was an exquisite group of 17th- and 18th-century Chinese porcelain with a deep purple glaze. This class of wares has not been sought after in recent years and, as such, it suffered most on Wednesday. A pair of oval vases with chamfered bodies was knocked down at 1,624 francs — far below the presale estimate of 2,320 to 2,900 francs. A late 17th-century beaker, beautifully decorated with incised lotus blossoms under the glaze, again brought 1,624 francs — against a 2,088 francs presale estimate. And while a very fine bowl in mottled purple did better at 1,800 francs — estimate: 1,392 francs — the best lot of purple glazed porcelain by far, a baluster-shaped vase with a low straight neck, was heavily underpriced at 2,000 francs.

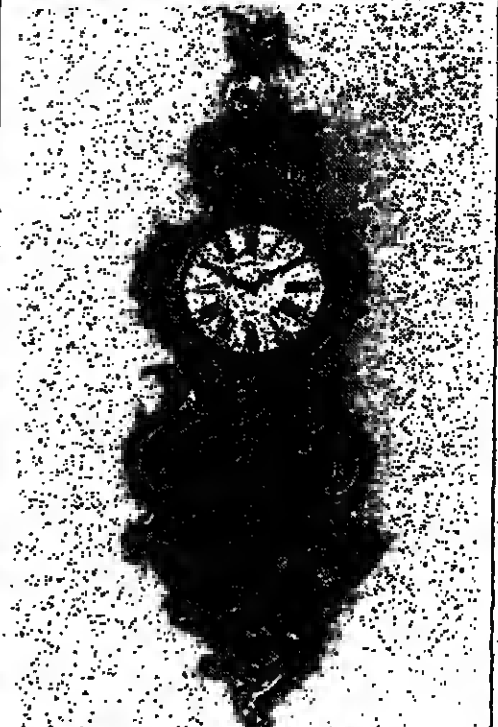
Soon after, another category of Chinese porcelain displayed weakness. An early Ming dish of celadon porcelain with molded and incised decoration under the delicate green glaze

ter the name of an English botanist and John Tradescant, who owned it in the 17th century. Each rose to 9,750 francs, with an estimated 6,960 to 10,350 francs. But in this climate, many failed to bid some of the more expensive items. A standing of a standing bodhisattva, given a S. log, failed to sell as the hammer went to 28,070 francs. The estimate was 17,570 francs given before the sale. Suggestive reserve prices must have been, at least, in a totally different field. A small group of Iranian bronzes of the second and first millennium B.C. included in the same sale, longed to a collector who had bought them in the Barbier sale held a decade Drouot. Most of them failed to sell. To not reaching reserve prices — which were than those paid in 1970.

In apparent contrast, other Luristan were rising high on Thursday in an all sale conducted by Claude Boissard. A like figure of a woman from a rare group edly dug up at Peyravan went up to 10,000 francs. But his is a peculiar field with its collectors. Prices at auction largely reflect the efforts of dealers to establish a high price level. When, by chance, a Wednesday, there is a real sale with playing games in the background, prices are catastrophically. On the same day, the Solandier-Andat auctioneering group was top-quality French works of art. An bracket clock of truly royal quality, around 1740, was bought for 249,000 and a Louis XIV tapestry with the arm bert woven into a decorative pattern in der went up to 176,000 francs, despite wear. As in Wednesday's Chinese, cream was doing very well indeed.

Nevertheless, the number of dealers lighting up in several unrelated areas longer be ignored.

The auction market is belatedly responding that has been obvious in the trad past six weeks or so. Antique dealers jets d'art and furniture to an upper mid clientele have been severely hit. Their reticence concerning the lower end of the market, matched by a definite lack of cash comes to more expensive items. Only rich, confronted with the kind of extra object that one just grabs last if show come up again, are still buying readily.



Ormolu bracket clock, c. 1740.

was sold for only 3,130 francs. Estimates had ranged from 3,450 to 4,640 francs.

Significantly, the few items that sold well were all rarities. The best were two 17th-century jars of the type known as "Tradescant jars," af-

Death of Art

Continued from page 7W

have any meaning? What sense are we to make of all suffering and sorrow, all failure and humiliation, and of the joys of life? And what final good is served by all human love and genius?"

Such questioning implies that life without some purposeful perspective is meaningless, since we know that we must die. Derision, whether cheap or refined, is one possible response to this realization. Religion, in the past, produced some magnificent alternatives by recognizing the confusion and incoherence, the randomness of individual experience, and by proposing a model of higher purposefulness that could give a saving meaning to even the most hideous fates.

Now art, just as much as religion and philosophy, has been an attempt to discern a pattern of meaning in experience and, in the more fervent centuries, to provide the fundamental diagrams of the meaning of life (the Madonna and Child, the Crucified Christ, the Buddha, the Cosmic Mountain, the Tree of Life, etc.). In such a period, as Peter Schumann puts it, "History seemed to provide the painter with a purpose."

But today we are very far indeed from such a vision. The critical eye of philosophy and of science have together laid waste the great religious landscapes of the past. The scientific view has emerged as the dominant force that commands our practical life and much of our thinking. This

"So where do we go from here? Is there anything left for art to do?"

is so in part because those who don't have the time to agonize at leisure are bound to let their thoughts follow the patterns set for them by their practical lives. And the scientific view has forcefully impressed upon us that questions like: "Why do birds fly?" are meaningless. "How do birds fly?" is the proper question. "What causes pain?" is a question that can be answered, as can (in theory) all questions related to cause.

But if someone asks "Why am I dying? What use is my death?" then that question, in the absolute, is unanswerable. If the world is not governed by some divine will that gives it purpose, then it can have no meaning, and life (and death, too) is absurd.

This is implicit in the 19th-century announce-

ment that God is dead, and it is the gist of much 20th-century literature — Beckett, Kafka, Witkiewicz, Camus, etc. It is also the import of what many artists were saying in their work at the beginning of this century — Picabia and Duchamp, first and foremost, even while others, stoically or serenely, went on producing as though they did not care one way or the other.

The whole of Duchamp's work is a vitriolically derisive statement on the meaninglessness of all art and all life. This is the assessment of Dadaist painter Hans Richter, who knew him well, and it is also clearly perceptible in the work itself. If God is dead, the reasoning goes, then so is art. Science may be able to discern some sort of order in the world. But order itself is not meaning, though (as some rather dubiously suggest) maybe it's the next best thing. And if the function of providing people with coherent diagrams and patterns has been completely taken over by science, well, goodbye art.

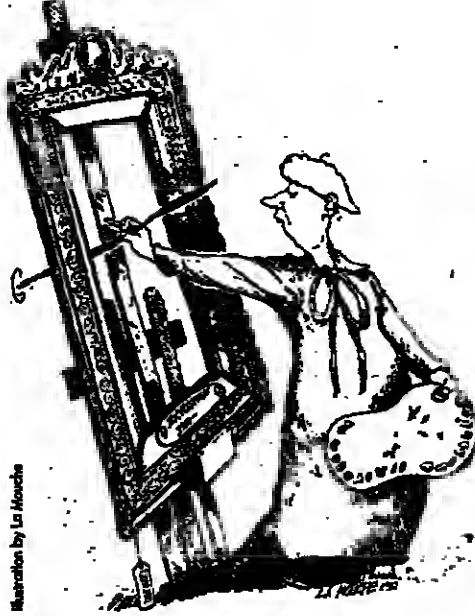
This is just one aspect of the problem, but it is sufficient for my purpose here. Now although Duchamp's major statements date back some 60 years, this has not prevented the negation of art in art to have a full and healthy career over the past 30 years. "I mean, is art dead, or isn't it?" — "Well, yes, it is, but we're going to go on talking about it for a while." This endless palaver is something Yugoslav philosopher Eugen Bavar refers to as "God's funeral service."

But even the grandest funerals come to an end and the mourners walk out into the daylight, intimately relieved at still being alive themselves — and rather hungry at that.

So where do we go from here? Is there anything left for art to do?

It seems clear that art can't be handled as though it were an independent system. Its problems cannot be solved within the closed field of art itself. It lies in with all the other areas of human experience and knowledge, and first and foremost with the problem of meaning, with life and death and the unresolved human question that the highest art has always represented in symbolic terms.

Our own age is faced with particularly tough questions: Are dignified stoicism or frantic hedonism the only alternatives open to those for whom God is indeed dead? Can one get beyond derision, beyond the absurd? Can one do so without any intricate double bookkeeping — one ledger for the strict materialism that the scientific view demands, the other for escape, dreams, comforting nonsense? This is where the question of art finally leads us, precisely be-



cause the central, vital core of art is rooted in the whole issue of meaning.

The alternatives of stoicism or hedonism could suggest that we now stand at the same point as did the Greek and Roman philosophers in the Hellenistic period, and that we are threatened with the same sort of recoil into irrationality as marked that age. But there are some significant differences that should allow us to move on to a different outlook. In the former view, matter was eternal, it had no history and nothing would ever change. Today we have been persuaded of the contrary: The history of matter appears as a prodigious unfolding of possibilities and we are part of that singular adventure. But that alone does not provide our species with any manifest destiny.

It does, however, suggest that we are not condemned to live in a world where "All that shall be already exists," to quote Zinoviev's ironic phrase. And this implies that something new can still come into the world — that there is room for creation, and for the striving after the creation of meaning itself that would be an answer to the unrelenting question of the Sphinx. But this is a question that no one would venture to answer unless he assumed that at least some sort of answer were possible.

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The Amsterdam Galleries

AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam Galleries, at Berenstraat 20, run by an expatriate American couple now deeply embedded in Dutch life, has brought a new dimension in contemporary graphic art to a world where old art predominates: big, bright bold American posters.

For the moment, however, the posters have come off the walls to make room for an unusually large show of Jim Dine lithographs and etchings.

Usually Europe gets a meager ration of Dine — one here, another there. This show, though, provides a good rich taste of honey, with familiar Dine themes well illustrated, the tools; the bands; the bathrobes (sometimes his own, well-worn fa-

vorites); the bulking black boots on a buff background; the warm and strongly figurative portraits of his wife Nancy, seen framed in flowers; an intriguingly mysterious etching of a man's head held at arm's length by a wide, aggressive hand with a deep blue subtle flower blooming serenely in a foreground corner.

Two key works are the artist's self-portrait in a yellow ski hat against a bright blue sky, handpainted after printing, and a typical Dine puzzle picture, "The Cellist," a seated female nude with profile either supercilious or musically meditative — there's no sign of a cello to account for the title.

In the show, too, is the giant book, "Picture of Dorcas Gray" in signed and numbered edition with six colored lithos by Dine. A strong

showing of graphics by a top Pop and Post-Pop American whose work is owned by European collectors but gets little European gallery exposure.

The displaced posters are still in residence, unframed in folders or framed in racks. They range from Richard Lindner's Rosenkavalier for The New York Metropolitan Opera to an endearing image of animals posed as if for a naïf family photograph in an appeal for a local zoo.

Another American infiltration is spearheaded by the *American Folk Art Gallery*, at Reestraat 13, which imports early American weather vane, astonishingly decorative; handsomely carved wooden decoy birds, including tall herons, a luring trick copied by hunters from the early American Indian's crude mud

or dried grass effigies fastened to sticks; and 19th-century quilts.

The decoys, though now mostly used as decor, still work in their original function. The gallery owners like to recount the story of friends who bought a pair of wooden herons to tempt back a heron who had suddenly stopped haunting their country garden stream. The carved birds proved irresistible and the real heron returned.

The quilts are an impressive display of imaginative art far ahead of their time, designed and worked by women at home using very ordinary materials, with only primitive vegetable dyes for color, without models to study. The patterns in infinite perspective; broad stripes of color; stylized flowers or geometry, long pre-date Klee, Vasarely, Ellsworth

Kelly, Mondrian, Warhol — the serious comparison, the heavily pompous or insipid, boist painting composition create total chaos in the art's history.

Even the city art museum David Stedelijk, on Museumplein, has a touch of Americana fever. A recent acquisition of one of the "The Beany's," a life-size of the female mental piece of a "runkel," a complete with counter, bottle, mirror, figures. Each figure is a ly real artwork for one individual — this artist has replaced the clock faces. A "benevolent" anxious hesitant visitors to see this strange bit of Hyde, though, like the Aik, entered to two at a time.

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Fernand Khnopff, L'Encens, charcoal and pastel on heavy paper, 10 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Oil Group to Exploit Baltic Sea Oil

West Germany, May 23 — Deutsche Texaco and Wintershall AG, the first commercial exploitation of offshore oil in the German sector of the Baltic Sea, Texaco said in a statement.

Texaco said, and oil production should start about the end of 1982.

GM Returning 17 Plants to Production

OIL, May 23 (UPI) — Ford Motor and General Motors will return 17 plants to production next week, reducing overall production to 100,000 cars.

The return to work of more than 40,000 autoworkers who were off the job for more than a month, the fact that indefinite layoffs of blue-collar workers will end, and the steady climb in long-term unemployment.

Continued optimism among U.S. autoworkers of a sales resurgence in the future.

Reports yesterday showed all but one car and four truck assembly plants were back to work, with 17,500 to 11,720.

Finite layoffs climbed from 217,350 to 219,750. General Motors will operate all of their U.S. assembly plants next week.

La Forecasts Better Year This Year

OIL, May 23 (Reuters) — Honda Motor said it expects to have a better year this year, but did not make any definite forecast.

Second-biggest Japanese car manufacturer last month forecast that it would have a better year than last, with net profit of 29 billion yen (29 million) on sales of 1.28 trillion yen.

Company attributed the record results chiefly to increased overseas sales.

Signs Deal to Import Aston Martins

OIL, May 23 (UPI) — Mitsui & Co. of Tokyo said today that it has signed a deal to import Aston Martins, the luxury British sports cars.

The second-largest trading house negotiated the deal through Leyland Sales, a subsidiary of British's state automaker, Mitsui officials said sales are set for 15 cars a year, starting in October.

Investing Turns Down Tamco Offer

OIL, May 23 (Reuters) — City Investing Co. said it turned down a \$1.1 billion takeover offer from Tamco Enterprises.

City Investing said it was not interested in the offer, which was made by Tamco's chief executive officer G.T. Scharfberger, said the board had just rejected the Tamco offer.

Scharfberger declined to say why City Investing's board turned down the offer from the privately owned investment firm. He said he had Tamco's chairman and president Lyman Hamilton of the decision.

U.S. Steel Chief Assails Carter, Europeans

By Jane Seaberry
NEW YORK, May 23 (WP) — U.S. Steel Corp. chairman David E. Bradley yesterday criticized what he called the Carter administration's "protectionist" policy.

Bradley said the administration's policy was "protectionist" and "anti-free trade." He said the administration's policy was "protectionist" and "anti-free trade."

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U.S. Inflation Rate Cools; Prices in April Rise 0.9%

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI) — The U.S. inflation rate slowed considerably in April with consumer prices rising 0.9 percent as energy costs stabilized and prices for food, clothing and housing grew more moderately, the Labor Department reported today.

The increase for April in the Consumer Price Index — a barometer of the cost of living in the United States — was the smallest in 15 months and followed three consecutive monthly hikes of 1.4 percent.

The rate of inflation, compounded on an annual basis, stood at 11.4 percent in April. This is well below the steady 18.1 percent inflation rate during January, February and March.

The inflation report was an encouraging sign for President Carter, who has promised that rising prices will ease in early summer. Government economists have predicted the inflation rate will drop to 10 percent by year's end.

The administration's chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, was encouraged but cautious.

He told Congress's Joint Economic Committee today.

"While I'm relieved that we're moving out of double-digit rates — showing that we've stopped or even reversed the almost hysterical fear of inflation — the underlying (inflation) is still there."

But even though inflation eased in April, the real spendable income of a typical American could not keep pace with the cost of living. The Labor Department said spendable income plunged 1.2 percent last month.

The overall retail price index was 242.5 in April, which means \$100 worth of goods 13 years ago now cost \$242.50; or, the 1967 dollar is now worth 41.2 cents.

The most encouraging news in the Labor Department report related to energy prices, which had been rising at a phenomenal pace during the first three months of the year.

"Gasoline prices were unchanged in April (after seasonal adjustment)," the Labor Department noted. The transportation index, which includes the price of gasoline, the cost of cars, both new and used, and the cost of public transportation, rose only 0.6 percent — its smallest increase in almost two years.

The report by the Congressional Budget Office also said U.S. reliance on imports is so great that there may be no economically sound way to achieve energy independence by 1985, costing consumers \$142 billion and thwarting current efforts by the government to harness inflation, a congressional study said yesterday.

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Fed Slashes Bank Credit Controls

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT)

— Faced by a rapidly weakening economy, the Federal Reserve Board late yesterday sharply cut back credit controls instituted just two months ago as part of President Carter's anti-inflation efforts.

Although the Fed chose not to eliminate fully any of the half-dozen components of the program aimed at both consumers and business, the substantial easing of the restraints is likely to make credit easier to obtain and less expensive.

The move follows growing predictions that the recession now apparently under way will be significantly more severe than the Carter administration had projected.

In addition, administration officials have publicly acknowledged that the credit controls have led to a far more dramatic reduction in borrowing, particularly by consumers, than had been anticipated.

"The actions announced today are consistent with the intent to phase out those special and extraordinary measures only as conditions clearly permit," the Fed said.

In general, the Fed moved to cut in half — from 15 percent to 7½ percent — the amount of money that banks, other lenders and the

popular money market mutual funds must deposit with the Federal Reserve when certain kinds of lending and borrowing increase. The deposit requirements tend to raise costs, resulting in higher interest rates on lending to consumers and in the case of the money market funds, lower interest payments.

In a statement lauding the Fed's move, Mr. Carter maintained that "since the cost incurred by banks in obtaining lendable funds will be lower, the rates that banks charge their consumers should also decline."

Echoing recent remarks by his economic adviser, Mr. Carter said that the administration was "particularly concerned" that the prime interest rate — which banks charge their best corporate customers — "has fallen much less than other interest rates in recent weeks."

Prime Questioned
In a private meeting Wednesday with auto dealers, Frederick Schultz, deputy chairman of the Fed, said that a formula used by Citibank, which is based on other short-term rates, suggested that the prime rate should be 11½ percent.

Privately, administration officials believe the banks have kept the prime rate high to increase bank profits.

Even before the Fed announcement late yesterday after most U.S. money markets had closed, the Carter administration's chief economic spokesman voiced support for the move.

"We're at a point where we can start easing back on these controls," said Treasury Secretary William Miller. "I think we've had very good success in changing the psychology of consumers and business about inflationary expectations."

In recognition of the problems with auto industry and areas such as small business and agriculture, Fed Chairman Paul Volcker yesterday wrote to bank heads modifying a voluntary limit of 6 to 9 percent annually on growth of credit.

Henceforth, Mr. Volcker wrote, small banks — under \$100 million in deposits — should meet needs of regular local customers, particularly agricultural, small business, home construction and improvement, home mortgage and auto credit, even if the standard is exceeded.

Larger banks are also expected to give priority to these areas and should restrict loans if necessary to large corporations that can borrow directly from financial markets.

Mr. Volcker reiterated requests to banks "to avoid use of available credit resources to support essentially speculative uses of funds or to finance transactions such as takeovers or mergers." And the Fed sharply reduced reports on compliance under the voluntary credit restraint program.

Other changes included:
• A reduction in the special deposit requirement for large banks from 10 to 5 percent of increases in so-called "managed liabilities," which include large time deposits, overseas borrowing and selected other sources of money. In addition, the base against which the increases were calculated was raised by 7½ percent.

• A decrease from 15 percent to 7½ percent in a similar deposit requirement for increases in lending to consumers by banks, large department stores and the like.

• A reduction from 15 percent to 7½ percent in another deposit requirement, for increases in assets of money-market mutual funds.

The changes will take effect over the next several weeks. The Fed gave no clue as to when it might make further reductions in the controls.

NEW YORK, May 23 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply for the second straight day as interest rates continued to fall and the Federal Reserve Board announced plans to partially dismantle its March credit restraint program.

The Dow Jones industrial average pulled back near the close, but still finished 11.28 points higher for a two-day gain of about 22 points; it ended today at 854.18. The volume of 46 million shares was the highest since April 22.

Analysts said the slight pullback in stock prices late in the afternoon was due to some profit-taking ahead of the long weekend. Stock exchanges are closed Monday for Memorial Day.

Strength was shown in some oil, oilfield service, drug, transportation, defense, and computer issues. Cities Service rose 2½ to 96½, Atlantic Richfield 3 to 93, Marathon Oil 2 to 54½, and Schlumberger 2½ to 110½.

General Motors rose 1½ to 46½.

Missouri Pacific, 1½ to 56½ and Union Pacific 2½ to 42. IBM was up ¾ to 54½ and McIntyre Mines climbed ¾ to 54½.

City Investing dropped 1¼ to 24½ after it rejected an estimated \$1.1 billion takeover offer from Tamco Enterprises Inc. Sharon Steel, which owns some City Investing shares, rose ¼ to 7½. Sharon is traded on the American Exchange.

Tektronix gained ¾ to 47½. It said Merrill Lynch issued a "buy" recommendation on its stock. General Electric rose ¼ to 49½. The company raised its dividend.

Trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange rose to 145,012 contracts from 138,504 yesterday.

After the market closed the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1A measure of the money supply for the week ended May 14 fell \$1.3 billion, a 6.2 percent decline compared with the 13 previous weeks; M-1B fell \$1.4 billion, a 4.5 percent decline against the 13 previous weeks.

U.S. Study Sees Doubling of Oil Prices

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP-DJ) — Petroleum prices may nearly double again by 1985, costing consumers \$142 billion and thwarting current efforts by the government to harness inflation, a congressional study said yesterday.

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New Regulations Could Damage Business

Britain Places Limits on Foreign Banks

By Robert D. Hershey

LONDON, May 23 (NYT) — The Bank of England, implementing legislation passed by Parliament last year, yesterday assigned a number of American, European and other banks to a new category of regulatory status that could harm their businesses.

Among the 116 organizations designated as licensed deposit-takers, as opposed to fully fledged "recognized banks," are the Riggs National Bank, the leading bank in Washington, and the First National Bank of Maryland.

In addition, Bankers Trust International (a unit of the major New York bank), two subsidiaries of Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Texas Commerce International Bank were also classified as deposit-takers. Unlike Riggs and First National, however, these have "recognized" parents.

Japan International Bank, Turkish Bank, the Commercial Bank of Malawi, the Banque Francaise Du Commerce Exterior and two small Portuguese banks were also listed in the new category that many will regard as inferior.

Not Full Range

Although both Riggs and First National have come to London only in the past three years and do not offer a full range of services, it had been thought that all important foreign banks here would be given recognized status with no restriction on how they describe themselves.

The applications of several other U.S. banks are still to be considered. These include American Express International Banking, Citicorp Bank Trust and Dow Banking, a unit of Dow Chemical.

The Bank of England, which has a hand in regulating all financial markets in Britain, insists that in implementing the new two-tier system it is making the distinction on the basis of what kind of business the banks do and not on their general status.

But it is possible the market may not see it this way and central bank Gov. Gordon Richardson appeared to be trying to head off such a reaction in an address to the foreign banking earlier this week.

"Classification as a licensed de-

posit-taker is not to be seen of itself as impugning the status of an institution — and certainly not the integrity and competence of its management or the good name of the institution generally," he said.

This group would include, he added, a number of banks who simply have not sought to provide the range of services of a fully fledged bank or have not been in London long enough to do so.

An official of Maryland National said that it was not disappointed by the decision and that it remained to be seen whether it would reshape its operations so it could qualify as a recognized bank.

Riggs National referred a request for comment to an official in Washington who did not respond.

Neither bank would say whether it had applied for full status. The two-tier banking system arose out of the banking crisis of 1973-74, when several so-called fringe banks collapsed, in which it was shown that many were undercapitalized and that the public perception of the different types was blurred.

For these and other reasons the Bank of England has also embarked on other measures that would tight-

en regulation. In recent months it has circulated draft proposals on the measurement of capital, on foreign currency exposure and on bank liquidity.

Its ideas on liquidity, including suggested ratios, have aroused strong opposition from many banks who fear the central bank may become unnecessarily intrusive and, as Americans in particular, that overseas banks may be hampered in competing with the major British clearing banks.

One U.S. banker, while acknowledging the necessity and pioneering effort the central bank is making, said yesterday that if adopted as drafted the regulations would "be quite onerous for us."

The central bank's liquidity paper is addressed to the need for a bank to be able to respond to higher demand for loans, sudden withdrawal of assets and liabilities, failures of borrowers to repay and unanticipated expenses.

It also seeks to take account of the liquidity of the British banking system as a whole.

"There have been suggestions that this group of papers marks a new approach by the bank to its su-

perisory responsibilities," Mr. Richardson said. "This is true only to the extent that the bank now has a formal responsibility, deriving from statute, to monitor the capital and liquidity adequacy and other prudential aspects of banks' businesses."

He added, however, while there would be "some disturbance to the existing order" the bank would try to act "without unreasonable interference."

Attracting Money

One question raised about the two-tier system of bank classification is whether the deposit-takers would find it more difficult or expensive to attract money, especially during a future banking storm.

Even without knowing exactly what the bank's criteria are, said Frank Riley, a Chase Manhattan official who is head of the American Bankers Association in London, there would ordinarily be no distinction in the market between recognized banks and licensed deposit-takers.

"But in a period of crisis," he added, "you might get a two-tier credit market."

New Accounting Rules Spur Europeans In Effort to Counter U.S. Competition

By John Tagliabue

BONN (NYT) — European accounting firms, in an effort to counter growing U.S. competition, are scrambling to form new international combinations. Behind this move is the increased use in Europe of accounting principles pioneered in the United States.

New regulations being drawn up by the European Economic Community to harmonize corporate law in the nine member countries give the U.S. firms an advantage because of their experience with consolidated auditing methods, which, until now, have not been employed in most European countries.

Now, some of continental Europe's largest accounting firms, with some British and U.S. participation, are mounting a counter-

offensive, forming federations. Some U.S. firms have joined the new groups, while others have stayed within their tight-knit international arrangements.

Those who have stayed outside the federations accuse the groups of jeopardizing rigorously enforced

worldwide standards, and even of reverting to the kind of auditing inconsistencies that accountants have fought hard to overcome.

The new group are also accused of exploiting a nationalist backlash in some European countries by operating under a strong local name while keeping international ties in the background.

"You can answer the question of nationalism any way you want," replied Hans Havermann, international partner in Dusseldorf of the German accounting firm of Deutsche Treuhand, and an architect of Klynveld Main Goerdeler, the largest of the new groups. "But we believe you can do business best in France under the French flag, in Germany under the German flag, and in the U.S. under the American flag."

The new groups line up an impressive array of the continent's largest accounting houses. Klynveld Main Goerdeler, or KMG, was formed last year and is led by the largest accounting firm in the Netherlands, Klynveld Kraayenhof, and the second-largest firm in West Germany, Deutsche Treuhand. Members of the group audit such multinational concerns as Siemens, Philips, Peugeot and Daimler-Benz.

Although the groups are European-based, they all have U.S. partners to gain access to North America, as well as the U.S. firms' expertise and experience. The American firm of Main Hurdman and Cranston is a partner in KMG.

In April, Arthur Young & Co. became the first of the Big Eight accounting firms in the United States to join a group, when it announced it was forming a new European venture, called the Amco Group, with 11 European accounting firms. It will begin operations July 1.

Disclosure Limits

Company shareholding in the United States and Britain has traditionally been more broadly based than on the continent, where shares tend to be closely held by institutional investors, such as the banks, which have access to unpublished internal information. Thus, disclosure laws on the continent tend to be less stringent than in the Anglo-Saxon countries.

The EEC's effort to harmonize corporate law is changing that and creating a boom in the demand for Anglo-Saxon expertise, but the new groups are there to insure that local firms are not left out.

One directive, issued by the

Emirates Raise Gas Price

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, May 23 (AP) — The United Arab Emirates increased the price of its natural gas by 35 cents to \$5.75 per one million British thermal units, the official Gulf press agency reported today.

EEC's Council of Ministers and now passing into national law, will greatly increase the number of firms that will have to produce auditable accounts. And a directive on group accounts will, among other things, make worldwide consolidated group audits compulsory for Europe-based companies, a practice not followed outside Britain.

Legal disagreements are delaying issuance of the directive, but many large firms have begun to anticipate the legislation. Nevertheless, European accounting executives say the number of multinationals in Europe that are coming forth with consolidated accounts grows each year.

The large British and U.S. accounting firms are understood to be signing on new clients, particularly in countries such as Spain and Italy, which have only recently begun to adopt tougher auditing rules.

The U.S. firm of Deloitte, Haskins & Sells has obtained Alitalia's audit business and Ernst & Whinney has Acetia, the smaller Italian airline, as a client. Arthur Anderson is now lining up Fiat for audit and is optimistic about obtaining Olivetti, the Italian maker of office machines.

Accounting Change Sought by U.S. Body

NEW YORK, May 23 (Reuters) — The National Foreign Trade Council said that it has asked for revision of proposed new accounting rules in the Common Market that it says will hurt U.S. multinational corporations.

The council, a private, nonprofit organization, said the proposed EEC seventh directive on company accounts would require U.S. parents of EEC subsidiaries to prepare a special report consolidating the operations of its EEC subsidiaries. The cost and complexity of the required reports would be a significant economic and administrative burden to these companies, it said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Carter Hawley Hale Stores
Revenue..... \$40.4
Profits..... 6.13
Per share..... 0.21

Rapid-American *

Revenue..... \$5.2
Profits..... 3.23
Per Share..... 0.23
* Net after preferred dividends.

Société d'Investissements
LE FONDS DELTEC POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE
société anonyme

Siège social: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen.
Registra de Commerce: LUXEMBOURG Section B n° 6.177.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, le 2 juin 1980, à 15 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour conçu comme suit:

Ordre du Jour

- 1° Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
- 2° Présentation et approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 mars 1980.
- 3° Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes.
- 4° Nominations statutaires.
- 5° Divers.

Messieurs les Actionnaires qui désirent assister à l'Assemblée ou s'y faire représenter doivent, au moins 5 jours avant l'Assemblée, aviser le Conseil d'Administration de leur intention de déposer dans le même délai leurs titres auprès d'une banque.

Les procurations doivent être déposées au siège social au plus tard 2 jours avant la date de l'Assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close											12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close										
(Continued From Page 6)																					
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	250	IBM	112 1/2	112	4	4.1	15	100	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
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Chicago Futures
May 23, 1980

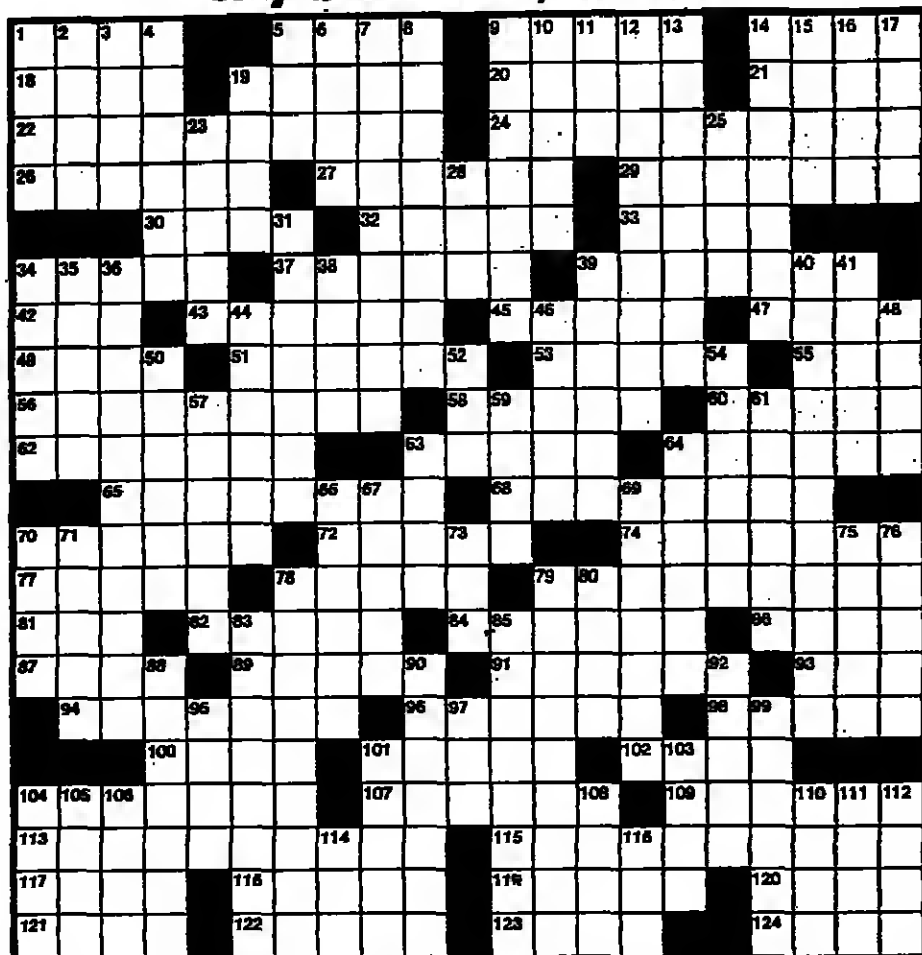
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Jul	100.00	102.25	100.00	102.25	+ 3.75
Sep	101.00	103.30	101.00	102.78	+ 3.78
Dec	.	.	.	104.95	3.78
Jan	.	.	.	105.50	3.75
Mar	104.50	106.60	104.50	106.60	+ 3.75

[illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Silly Questions By Jean Reed



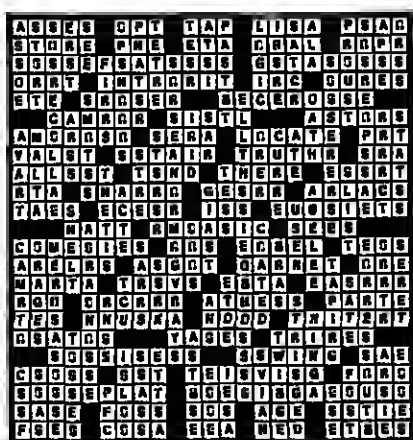
ACROSS

- 1 Questions
- 5 Artful process
- 8 Fills a truck
- 14 L-Q connection
- 18 Elegance
- 19 Andretti of auto racing
- 20 — all (do oneself in)
- 21 Air: Comb. form
- 22 During Lent, does —?
- 24 What drove?
- 26 Plant of the rose family
- 27 Net resembling
- 29 Gatherings of geese
- 30 Coral reefs
- 32 Lat. case
- 33 River at Frankfurt
- 34 Loach
- 37 In one — out the other
- 39 Singing sisters
- 42 Tree or residue
- 43 Maxims
- 45 Of cranial cavities
- 47 British cans
- 48 Fashion name
- 51 Whetness
- 53 Melchizedek's city
- 55 the Lip
- 56 What interest does e pay?
- 58 Incites
- 60 Court
- 62 Murphy's —
- 63 Alagordo's county
- 64 Pigtail

ACROSS

- 65 Jacob, to Laban
- 66 Switzerland
- 70 Quivering trees
- 72 Name for a movie house
- 74 Frightened
- 77 Rest
- 78 Period ingredient
- 79 Moving stairs
- 81 Cuckoo
- 82 Color slightly
- 84 Start growing
- 86 He wrote "An Exchange of Eagles": 1977
- 87 Compos mentis
- 88 Show sudden interest
- 91 Removes a sheepskin
- 92 Permit: Abbr.
- 94 Looks after
- 96 O'Keefe, e.g.
- 98 Roger's last name?
- 100 Picnic ham
- 101 Operating
- 102 Some votes
- 104 Gas stretcher
- 107 Competition
- 108 Disturbed the peace
- 113 What are a candidate's
- 115 At whom did
- 117 Cyma recta
- 118 County in Mont.
- 119 Error's mate
- 120 Computer fodder
- 121 Soritor
- 122 Rod used in basketry
- 123 Paraphrase
- 124 Once, once

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 German exclamations
- 2 Tour the stores
- 3 Earthbound bird
- 4 Like hens' teeth
- 5 W.W. II fliers
- 6 Metric weight
- 7 Fell out
- 8 "Last but not first"
- 9 Breeziness and some shooting stars
- 10 Start
- 11 Mil. man
- 12 Virgules or twills
- 13 Take both
- 14 Shannon's inspector

DOWN

- 15 "Salvation"
- 16 Gen. Wingate: 1903-44
- 17 Jays' cousins
- 19 War planning date
- 23 "How to — Book": Adler
- 25 Born in its cap.
- 26 Auberge
- 31 Like Aphrodite or Nereids
- 34 Post-Mecca
- 35 Man from Manchuria
- 36 Did George III give —?
- 38 Opposed, Dogmatically
- 39 Schindler's list

DOWN

- 40 What secrets did —?
- 41 Golf great
- 44 Civil-rights writer
- 46 Greenoble's river
- 48 Plants seed
- 50 Fixes over
- 52 Sun — sen
- 54 What we all are
- 57 Shakespearean gem
- 59 Aphra of writing fame
- 61 " — a star
- 63 Has creditors
- 64 Delay, old style
- 66 " — there I be": H. Van Dyke

DOWN

- 67 Balzac book: 1832
- 68 Emptiness
- 70 Wellaway!
- 71 French lawmakers
- 73 Latin diphthongs
- 75 Borne by the wind
- 76 Harsh
- 78 Who turned —?
- 79 What streams did —?
- 80 Bardies
- 82 "He that — anger —"
- 83 Prov. 16:32
- 85 — words (verbals)
- 88 Cryptogram

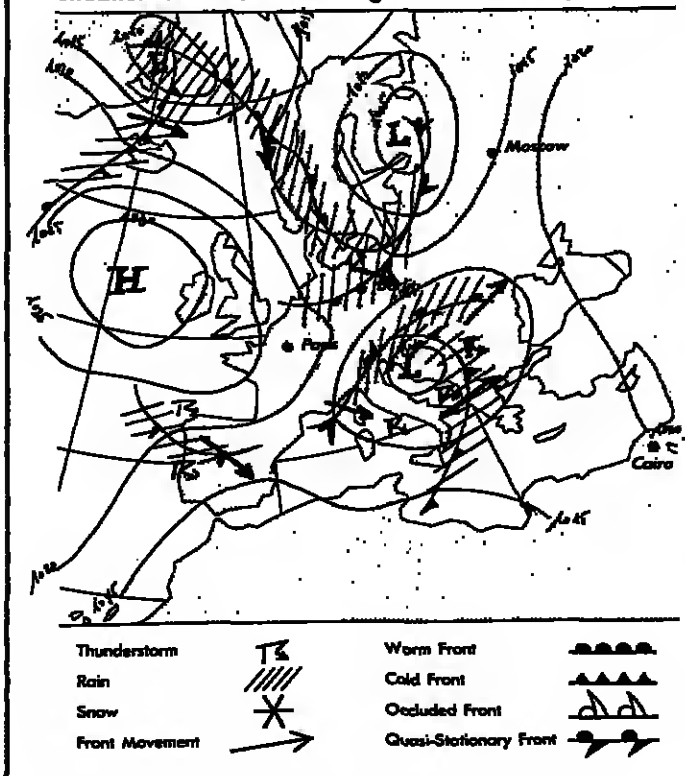
DOWN

- 89 Big cat
- 92 Young lover
- 95 Morse man's long ones
- 97 Cape play
- 99 Tristram's beloved
- 101 Rope fiber
- 103 Epochal
- 104 Over the hill
- 106 Indian of Manitoba
- 108 Clinton's waterway
- 110 Soap
- 111 Highway sign
- 112 Mild cucumber
- 114 Any of 18 named Louis
- 116 Mates of pas

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	18	64	Foggy	19	64
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	20	68
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy	21	70
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy	22	72
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	23	74
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy	24	76
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy	25	78
BIRMINGHAM	14	57	Cloudy	26	80
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	27	82
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	28	84
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	29	86
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy	30	88
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	31	90
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	32	92
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	33	94
FRANKFURT	14	57	Cloudy	34	96
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy	35	98
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	36	100
HOUSTON	22	72	Fair	37	102
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	38	104
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	39	106
LISBON	22	72	Fair	40	108
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy	41	110
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy	42	112

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



800,000 Bees, Given 2d Chance, Buzz Off Through West Virginia

SPENCER, W. Va., May 23 (UPI) — Truck driver Richard Scott lost 833,000 bees in a highway accident, got them back — and then lost them again in a second crash.

The bees swarmed through central West Virginia's Boone County, and the sheriff's department said there would be no traffic citations for Mr. Scott because "he's got enough problems."

Mr. Scott was driving a truckload of about 2 million bees along U.S. 33 enroute to Colorado Wednesday when his trailer broke loose and flipped. An estimated 833,000 bees took off through the countryside and into the town of Spencer.

Spanish Ports Struck

MADRID, May 23 (Reuters) — A 24-hour longshoremen's strike, the fourth in 10 days, today paralyzed 11 Spanish ports, a union spokesman said. The stoppage was called to press for the start of annual pay talks.

round up most of them, and Mr. Scott resumed his journey.

But nine miles along a country road his trailer fell off again, this time striking a car following the truck. About 800,000 bees escaped, spreading out into a wide area.

U.K. Youth Charged In Train Derailment

EDINBURGH, May 23 (AP) — A 17-year-old youth was charged today with causing the derailment of the Aberdeen-London sleeper train near here by placing a length of rail across the track. Six of the 200 passengers on board were injured, one requiring hospitalization.

Nine of the 12 cars on the train, traveling at 80 miles an hour, derailed early yesterday. Thomas McLean of Prestonpans, just south of Edinburgh, was charged with endangering the lives of the passengers and crew by maliciously placing the rail on the track.

BOOKS

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Letters and Recollections

Edited by Alice Kimball Smith and Charles Weiner.
Harvard. Illustrated. 376 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN his farewell address — a marvelous document — to the scientists at Los Alamos, N.M., J. Robert Oppenheimer reminded everybody present: "But when you come right down to it, the reason that we did this job is because it was an organic necessity. If you are a scientist you believe that it is good to find out how the world works; that it is good to find out what the realities are; that it is good to turn over to mankind at large the greatest possible power to control the world and to deal with it according to its lights and values."

We have reason to wonder at his wisdom — it is no longer clear that what can be done should be done — but Oppenheimer abides as an inexhaustible mystery, a man-child of myth, giving us the atomic bomb and talking about it in Sanskrit; the saint-ascetic who drank California wines and had the bad habit of racing railroad trains in his automobile at up to 99 miles an hour; the New York Jew who summered in New Mexico for his health and would then reside in New Mexico over a scientific Garden of Eden that split the apple; the Harvard boy at Berkeley, theorizing in the presence of the big machines; the pipe-smoking and evasive martyr to the peculiar politics of the '50s; and the physicist who contemplated evil.

These meticulously edited letters, which end in 1945, do not solve the mystery; they compound it. Perhaps a fifth of the letters will be incomprehensible to laymen unacquainted with quantum theory, but the rest arouse the sort of interest and anxiety we usually associate with our experience of difficult characters in great fiction. I am thinking of Froust's Baron de Charlus, crossed perhaps with Dostoevsky's Father Zerkov. Secretive and arrogant, quick and complex, baroque and naive — how deep was he? His science seems to have been useful but not extraordinary; his administration at Los Alamos was by all accounts surprisingly excellent; his love life appears to have been deferred until age 36; his politics, such as they were, were deferred at least as long. And yet the face, like that of a moon-man, with eyes that were craters, continues to haunt us in photographs that make us pause and wonder.

Combining Light and Death

I say "us." If Oppenheimer hasn't in some way subverted your imagination already, these letters will be meaningless. He writes to his old high school teacher, to his younger brother, Frank, to his fellow students scattered from the Cambridge in Massachusetts, and, of course, to those colleagues who would assist him in the manufacture of a device that perfectly combined light and death. Except for those letters writ-

ten during the war years, he is impossibly precious — his editors use the word "ornate" — going on about Flaubert, Verlaine, Daudet and various sacred Hindu texts. He invents "a lethally complicated version" of tiddlywinks. He parodies T.S. Eliot. He repeats words like "colitic." His "means are always non sequiturs."

We are told that "the kind of person that I admire most would be one who becomes extraordinarily good at doing a lot of things but still maintains a tear-stained countenance"; that "I need physics more than friends"; that — and I am quite taken by this — "to try to be happy is to try to build a machine with no other specification than that it shall run ceaselessly." Certainly his familiarity with the Veda and John Donne was of some use in making all those scientists feel good in New Mexico.

The Mystery Remains

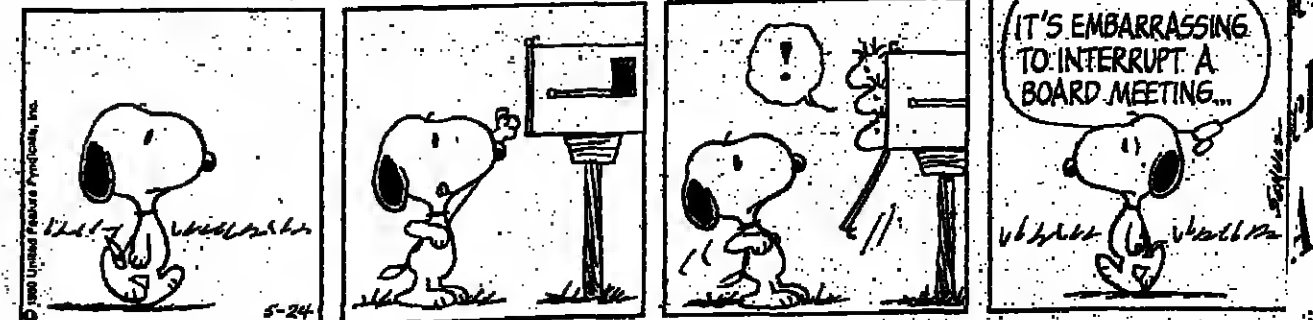
But the mystery remains: Why, unlike almost all physicists, was he indifferent to his youth to music? How could he have spent eight years in close association with Einstein and Berkeley in making a subject? Did he, in fact, suffer a nervous breakdown in England, and why? How to begin to explain what seemed to be obvious problems with his mother — and with the opposite sex? Was being Jewish at Harvard in the '20s a problem or not? Why, in his letters during the '30s, did he never mention the Fascism that delivered us to America so many brilliant men and women? What does the "J" stand for?

He read Plato in the original; German, French, Italian and Dutch were among his languages, not to mention Sanskrit. He liked horses and gave names to his cars. He may or may not have anticipated neutron stars, pulsars and black holes. His restless trafficking among Communists in Berkeley is made at least in the connective tissue of this book, obscure. He became a good teacher before the war, and ceased to teach after the war. We pursue him, and he eludes us.

Even the jacket photograph of this handsome book from Harvard raises more questions than it answers. A dreamy Oppenheimer, as if doped or delirious, stares back at us, sad that we don't know what he is tired of thinking about. His expression combines condescension and misadventure; we would never understand. We ask of him a few notations that is useless, when it isn't speaking Sanskrit. I am sure, after reading so many books on Oppenheimer, that it was stupid to deny him a security clearance, but I wonder whether he ever belonged to our world at all.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



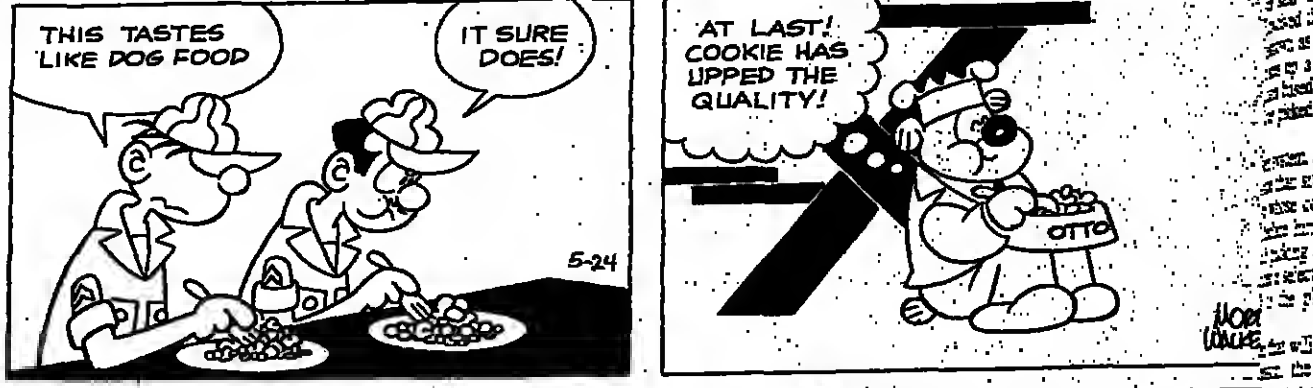
B. C.



BLONDIE



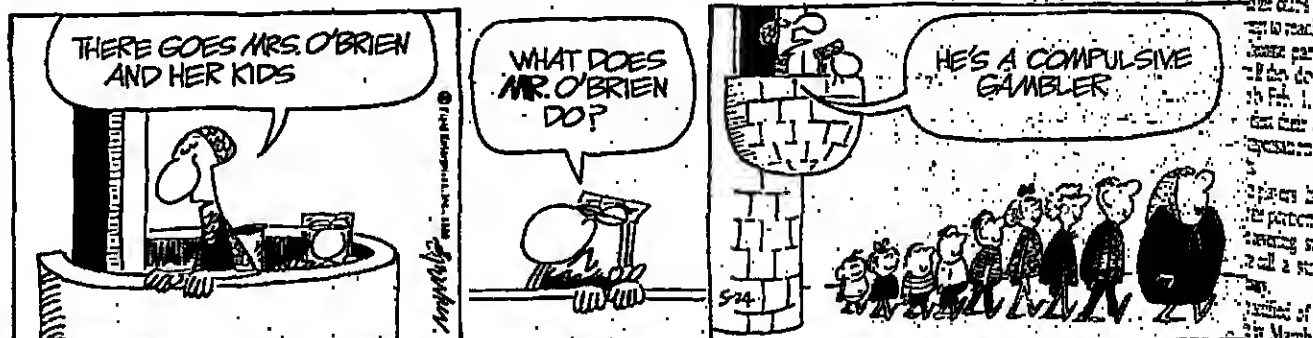
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ANDY CAPP



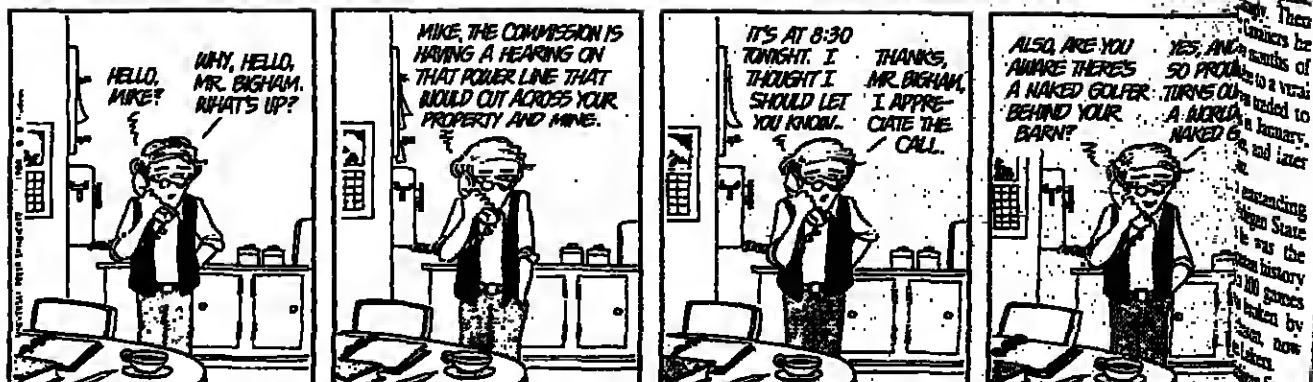
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

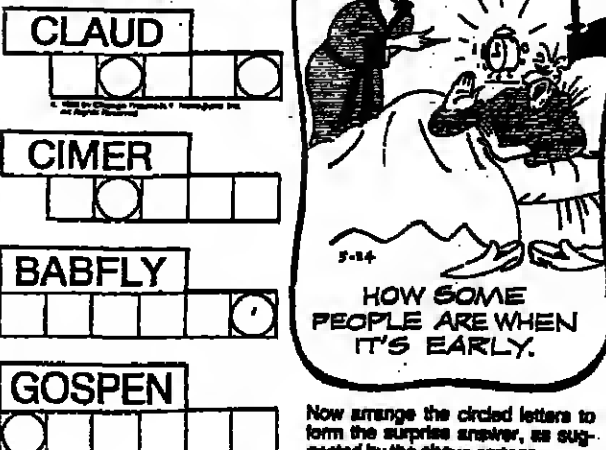


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: EXACT ORBIT LAYOFF MUSKET

Answer: What they said about the cute lady cab driver — "YOU 'AUTO METER' (ought to meet her)"

Imprime par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



Art Buchwald

A-Hunting We Go For Silver Linings

WASHINGTON — Although women are making great strides in the business world, it's amazing how little they know about the silver market. I realized this when my wife asked me to explain to her the other evening why Herbert and Bunker Hunt got into so much trouble messing around in the silver market.



Buchwald

"It's quite simple," I told her. "The Hunts were worth over a billion dollars, but as Bunker said, 'A billion dollars isn't what it used to be.' So they decided to buy silver futures to protect their little nest egg."

"What's a silver future?"

"You agree to buy a contract for a certain amount of silver, which will be delivered to you in a certain period of time. Let's say you pay \$10 an ounce for the silver. You're betting silver will go to \$15 or \$20 before the delivery date."

"What do you do with the silver when it's delivered?"

"You either put it in the bank hoping the price will go even higher, or you sell the contract to somebody else before the delivery date, and reap a profit."

"That sounds like a sure thing."

"It is a sure thing while the price of silver is going up. But it's a very bad thing when the price of silver is going down. You see, you can buy silver contracts on margin—that is to say you only have to put up a small amount of cash, and the brokerage house trusts you for the rest. As long as the price goes up, the brokerage house thinks you're a wonderful person. But when the price starts slipping, they call you up and ask you for more cash, and if you don't come up with it they start twitching. If it's really a big deal like the Hunts, the brokers have to be restrained from jumping out the window."

"But why did the price of silver go down?" my wife asked me.

"Because the Hunts kept driving up the price by buying it. When silver reached \$50 an ounce, there were no other buyers, so they had to come up with the money to take delivery on it. They didn't have it, so they told the brokers to eat the silver. When the word got out that the Hunts could not afford to buy silver, the price plummeted to \$10 an ounce. That's when everyone on Wall Street started boarding up their windows."

"The Hunts must have felt terrible," my wife said.

"You would think so, but they took it in their stride. They just went to the banks and said, 'If you don't bail us out, there could be a panic in the stock market, and it won't just be the silver brokers who will be jumping out of windows. You better come up with some hot loans for us or you'll all be in the soup.'"

"What did the banks and brokerage houses say to that?"

"They apologized to the Hunts for any bad thoughts they had about them, and promised to find the money to get them out of trouble."

"Why don't you do the same thing the Hunts did?" she asked. "If silver goes up you can make a lot of money—and if it goes down, you can go to the brokers and tell them to fix a kite."

"It doesn't work that way for everybody. If the average person can't come up with the cash for his margin, the broker doesn't jump out the window—he pushes the customer out of it. Only the Hunts can tell someone to take a leap from the Federal Reserve Bank Building, and the person will do it."

"I know this is silly," she said, "but every time I see the brothers on television, they look just like Laurel and Hardy. It seems so unlikely for them to lose all their money just because the price of silver went down, when they thought it would go up."

I patted her on the head affectionately. "You always had a soft spot in your heart for the little guy."

Mary Blume

Prospero's Analyst

Derek Jarman Braves 'The Tempest'

LONDON (IHT) — Derek Jarman's first film, about St. Sebastian, featured a lot of bronze and beautiful youths and was made in Latin with English subtitles. His second feature, "Jubilee," was a riotous punk anti-celebration of Queen Elizabeth II's 1977 jubilee.

His third film, just out, is "The Tempest." It has punk singer Toyah Wilcox as Miranda and Heathcote Williams, the 39-year-old playwright (his last work is about a 278-year-old woman) and amateur magician (he once levitated his daughter, China, on the stage of the National Theatre) as Prospero. The film ends with Shakespeare's fete but with a chorus line of sailors swaying while black singer Elizabeth Welch sings "Stormy Weather," which she introduced in Europe in the '30s. The play had introduced a sea change indeed.

Jarman, in sum, is the sort of filmmaker usually referred to as marginal, whose work one would expect to see in Super-8 in grungy cine clubs.

He does in fact use a Super-8, but only for filming a sort of personal diary, and "The Tempest" has had wide release and some terrific reviews: "Derek Jarman's 'Tempest' is one of the most original and masterly films made in Britain," the Sunday Times critic wrote.

To Jarman, an engaging and responsive man, the operative words are "Tempest in Britain." Practically no films are these days, except for foreign productions using British studio facilities. The native film industry has been dead since the '70s.

Overenthusiasm

"The critics are desperate and their reviews are overenthusiastic for two reasons," Jarman says. "There is no product, here's someone who made 'The Tempest' cheap and it's almost a film. Second, this is a moment of great insecurity and 'The Tempest' is a lynchpin of English culture, so go see it while companies collapse and the economic crisis gets worse and worse."

"I'll never get such reviews again," Jarman says cheerfully. "From now on it's downhill all the way."

Probably it isn't. He is exuberantly original, an ex-painter with a splendid eye. Despite his sardonic and unimpeachable one (one orange, one poison green) he is in many ways a traditionalist, which is not to say he cares for convention. A lot of people hate his "Tempest" and he quite understands.

"The play is so rich itself. If someone made it tomorrow it would be different from mine. In fact, I'd like to do a remake myself."

Until Jarman, "The Tempest" vied with "Under the Volcano" as the film everyone was

about to make but never did. He succeeded because he asked one simple question: Why should it be set, at great cost, on a remote island? When he started filming everyone thought he was off to Corfu, supposed location of Prospero's cell. Instead he went a few hundred miles to Stoneleigh Abbey, a five-furrow 18th-century mansion in Warwickshire, and to Bamburgh Castle on the North Sea.

"It's absolutely crazy to put it in a naturalistic setting. I abstracted it and deliberately made it unrecognizable." The result is strange and claustrophobic, as if the whole story took place in Prospero's mind. "Absolutely," Jarman said. "It allowed me to take the liberties I took."

Taking Liberties

Everyone takes liberties with Shakespeare; they have to. And everyone objects to the liberties other people take. Jarman has had his knocks and certainly the text has suffered in his 95-minute film, but he says he made only one major decision: "I didn't allow Prospero to have his books and opt out." His explanation is that Shakespeare had Prospero turn from his books in order to soothe James I, who was terrified of magic.

"The Tempest," says Jarman, is a sum of all the years since it was written. So the costumes reflect 300 years, ranging from antique velvet to the newly bought jumpsuit of Ariel, whom Jarman sees as a sort of celestial workman. He wrote four versions of the script, in the first of which all the characters were played by Prospero. "I wanted to give the feeling that all the images are controlled by Prospero," he said.

He cut Shakespeare's finale, then found himself unable to bring the film to a close. The sailors were irrelevantly suggested by Jean Cocteau's having brought 21 sailors to Francis Rose's 21st birthday party, and when Frederick Ashton took Jarman to a party where Elizabeth Welch sang, the solution became clear: "I put 'Stormy Weather' in to put an edge to it because the words are sad. I don't want to black out the end of the film because the world doesn't see the heterosexual union any more as a solution. Miranda and Ferdinand may go into stormy weather."

The son of an officer, Jarman was, like many filmmakers and members of the pop music world, an art student at the Slade School: "Bellocchio wrote 'Fists in the Pocket' on the Slade lawn," he says.

To supplement his income as a painter he became a set designer, working for Frederick Ashton and designing John Gielgud's production of "Don Giovanni." Then, although he had never set foot in a film studio, Ken Russell asked him to design "The Devils" and, later, "Savage Messiah."



Derek Jarman

One of his early Super-8 films was "The Devils at the Elgin," in which he re-shot "The Devils" in black and white while it was being projected in a New York theater with the intention of re-making Russell's film. "I was going to cut out Grandeur and call it 'Sister Jeane of the Angels.' It looks very odd, like a piece of remnant of old black-and-white film."

Unlike many British film directors, Jarman has never worked for television. "Television means you're mirroring, not excavating. My strength is that I didn't work in television—I have to use myself, not what people send me."

He knew he would some day do "The Tempest," although he didn't know if it would be as a designer or a director, and so he avoided ever seeing it. "I very much identify with the play, I love the central idea—the important line, although perhaps it doesn't come over in the film, is about forgiveness. Particularly in the world we live in, that's the only blueprint for survival."

Jarman has said films should be gently subversive. The word "gently" is important; his work is good-natured, the work of a creator not a destroyer despite the image that led one critic to call him a punk Cocteau. "Everyone has to be pigeonholed. Punk is like any description, rather like Fauve or Impressionist. It's a way of putting a name on it."

"I found 'Jubilee' a very conservative film—I mean conservative in the sense of the ship Greenpeace and saving hedgehogs. There's a sort of nostalgia over it for a utopian England. The things punks were singing about were unbelievably important—they could see what the world could provide, but could it provide it for them? The myth of England had died and no one knew it."

It was brought up in the last of the imperial sunset. My father served in India. My parents' generation—people in their 70s now—turned all their energy outward. I don't think anyone realized until the '50s that all the energy was gone.

What's left? Jarman, a rapid talker, slows down and is silent for a moment. "I don't know. That's why 'The Tempest' is there—because it's still left," he says.

PEOPLE: Anita Bryant Acts to End Marriage of 20 Years

Singer Anita Bryant has filed for divorce, saying her marriage of nearly 20 years to her manager-husband Bob Green is "irrevocably broken." Miss Bryant, a crusader against "the disintegration of the American family" and a gay rights foe, filed for divorce in Dade Circuit Court in Miami. Her petition did not give a reason for the divorce action, but in a statement released at her Miami Beach mansion, she said Green had cooperated "with certain hired staff members who conspired to control me and use my name and reputation to build their personal careers instead of my ministry." She said she was resigning from Anita Bryant Ministries, a center for the preservation of the traditional family. Miss Bryant said she has asked board members to change the organization's name. In her divorce petition, Miss Bryant asked for custody of the couple's four children, child support, use of the couple's 25-room mansion until it can be sold, and division of the couple's property.

Because, by three days, he failed to meet the one-year deadline on claiming winnings in the New York state lottery, Miss Bryant is probably out \$50,000. But called the state's Lottery Commission last week and said he had a winning weekly lottery ticket he bought May 10, 1979. He said he had been out of the country and unaware until then that he was a winner, even though his winning number had been widely posted. Gloria Decker, director of the Lottery Commission, said she had to tell him the bad news—he was three days past the one-year deadline for making a claim. Mrs. Decker said she had asked the state attorney general's office whether an exception can be made in Bryant's case.

Screen sex goddess Urmia Anderson has given birth to her first child, a boy, at the age of 44, a spokesman at Cedars Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles said. Miss Anderson said earlier that the father was actor Harry Hamlin and they intended to marry. "A child is forever," Miss Anderson said. "I am overjoyed. I am getting into the mainstream of life." The boy weighs 6 pounds 10 ounces and the mother and baby are well, the spokesman said. Miss Anderson was married for 10 years to photographer-producer John Derek. The Swiss-born Miss Anderson came to prominence when she emerged out

of the sea in the first James Bond film, "Dr. No," in 1962. She Hamlin on the set of "Clash of the Titans," in which she played Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love.

Gail and Vaughn Benjamin, the first brother and sister to simultaneously from a U.I. vice academy, but they will not all be commissioned. For reasons the Air Force did not disclose, Vaughn was to have graduated and his commission along with next week, was disqualified. Instead, the old cadet is to leave the academy with a bachelor of science degree, graduating with his academy spokesman said. Some are his personal friends. William Ketterman, the civilian media relations at the Springs, Colo., school said, "We are not sure whether the academy disciplinary unit in a class of about 500 men said, Benjamin is the only one of this time that I am aware of will not receive a commission."

All London, the 1936 Republican candidate who 35 years old, may introduce daughter, Sam, Nancy, at the 1980 Republican convention, by videotape. Ketterman, a Kansas man, will be the temporary chair of the July convention in Detroit. For Mrs. Ketterman said her father will be in Detroit, but may make a video introduction. She said she was not finalized at this point, spokesman said. London, governor of Kansas, lost a dental contest to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Los Angeles, National rector and market reporter television show "KAP" in Los Angeles said. Miss Anderson said earlier that the father was actor Harry Hamlin and they intended to marry. "A child is forever," Miss Anderson said. "I am overjoyed. I am getting into the mainstream of life." The boy weighs 6 pounds 10 ounces and the mother and baby are well, the spokesman said. Miss Anderson was married for 10 years to photographer-producer John Derek. The Swiss-born Miss Anderson came to prominence when she emerged out

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